VOL. XL

9273

THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MARWAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1927-28

JODHPUR
PRINTED AT THE MARWAR STATE PRESS
1931

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

	Pages
General and Political	1-2
Notable Events	2
His Highness' movements outside the State	,,
His Highness' Tour in the State	,,
His Highness' trip to England	,,
Agent to the Governor-General's Visit	,,
Viceregal Visit	2-9
Visits of other Chiefs	10
His Majesty's Birthday	,,
His Highness' Birthday	,,
Sri Bada Maharaj Kunwar Sahib's Birthday	,,
Honours	11
Changes in the Administration	,,
Political	,,

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land	11-12

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legistaion	13
Military Department	13
Sardar Rissala	13-14
Sardar Infantry and Transport Corps	14
State Band	15
Military Station Hospital	,,
Military Grass Farms Department and Irregular Forces	,,
Police	16-19
Settlement of Criminal Tribes	19-20
Judicial	20-22
Criminal Justice	,,
Civil Justice	,,
Execution of Decrees	,,
References and Orders of Sri Darbar and Extradition	,,
Sambhar Shamlat	22-25
Stamp Department	25
Tribute Department	25-26
Court of Wards	27
Haisiyat Court	28
Central Jail	28-29
Registration	29
Municipality	30

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

	Pages
Season and Crop	31
Mills and Factories	31-32
Mines and Industries	32-33
Press and Stationery Department	34
Forest Department	34-35
Public Works Department	35-37
Electrical and Mechanical Department	37-38
Garage	38
Gardens	,,
Jodhpur Railway	39-43
Customs Department	44-45
Excise and Salt Department	46-49
Jodhpur Mint	50

CHAPTER V.

Finance and Accounts.

Revenue and Expenditure	50-52
Capital Expenditure	,,
Local Audit	52
Provident Fund	52-53
Pensions	53

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Department.

Medical Institutions	54-56
Prevailing Diseases	56-57
Vaccination	57

CHAPTER VII.

Public Instruction.

General	58
Anglo-Vernacular Education	58-61
Vernacular Education	62
Female Education	63
Scouts	63-64

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Archaeological Department and Summair Public Library	64-67
Jodhpur Waltarkrit Rajput Hitkarni Sabha	68
Devasthan Dharampura	68-69
Appendices	I to XXIX

Administration Report of the Marwar State for 1927-28.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The State covers an area of 35,016 square miles. Its population in the Census of 1921 fell from 20,57,553 of 1911 to 18,41,642, representing a decline of 10·5 per cent, due to the havoc caused by plague and influenza which visited the country in severe epidemic form in 1917 and 1918 respectively. The greater part of the country is an arid region. It improves gradually from a mere desert to comparatively fertile land as we proceed from West to East. The rainfall is scanty and capricious. There are no perennial rivers and the supply of the sub-soil water is very limited. The gross revenue of the State, excluding deposits during the year under report, was Rs. 1,36,35,527, while its gross expenditure, excluding Capital outlay and investments, was Rs. 1,05,20,989. The State paid, as usual to the Government Rs. 1,08,000 as annual tribute and Rs. 1,15,000 towards the maintenance of the Regiment at Erinpura and in addition spent Rs. 6,81,944 in maintaining the Imperial Service Cavalry.

The Rathors are a branch of the Great Solar Race. They were originally known as Rashtra or Rastrik, meaning country or ruler. Rashtra was subsequently, by general use, crystallised into Rathor. Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Asoka as rulers of the Deccan. It appears that they then held some authority in that part of the country. Then comes a historic gap till we reach the fifth century, when their earliest known king Abhimanyu flourished. From his time their history is increasingly clear. For nearly four centuries preceding 973, the Rashtrakutas gave 19 kings to the Deccan. Their last Deccan King was Karkaraja, Samvat 1029 or 972 A. D. When the Deccan Kingdom broke up, they carved out a new Kingdom in Central India, making Kanauj as their capital. The last ruler of this Kingdom was Jaya Chandra whose descendants migrated into the inhospitable region of Western Rajputana and founded the principality of Marwar. In Rajputana, amongst the Rajput clans, the Rathors head in numerical strength and territorial possessions.

The present Ruler Major His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Saramad Rajai Hind Maharaja Dhiraj Sri Sir Umed Singhji Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O., is the head of the Rathors and is the 35th Rathor Ruler from Rao Sihaji and is in his 26th year of age. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has one younger brother, Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib, aged 21½ years, and also two sisters, of whom the elder is the Maharani of Jaipur, and the younger the Maharani of Rewa. His Highness has two sons, Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib born on 16th June, 1923 and Maharaj Kumar Sri Himmat Singhji Sahib born on 21st June, 1925.

The following States are connected by marriage with Jodhpur House:— Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Jaisalmer, Rewa, Sirohi, Narsingarh and Jamnagar.

The younger off-shoots of this family are Bikaner, Kishengarh, Idar, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitamau and Jhabua.

Notable Events.

His Highness' movements.

His Highness paid the following visits outside the State:—

(i) Bundi State in October, 1927, on a condolence visit on the demise of his maternal uncle, His Highness the late Maharao Raghubir Singhji of Bundi.

(ii) Bikaner State in the same month to join in the opening ceremony of the Gang Canal.

(iii) Kishengarh State in the same month.

(iv) Ajmere twice in November, 1927.

(v) Bundi again in February, 1928.

(vi) Delhi in February 1928, to attend the Session of the Chamber of Princes.

(vii) Kishengarh again in March, 1928.

(viii) Bhopal State in April 1928.

(ix) Bundi for the third time in April, 1928.

(x) Ootacamand, May to August, 1928.

His Highness' tour in the State.

His Highness visited the following districts and places and did the following tours in the State during the year: —

(*a*) A railway tour in December, 1927, inspecting Parbatsar Line and Ladnu and Mundwa Stations as also Gypsum quarries at Bhadwasi near Nagour.

(*b*) Tilwara Chaitri Cattle Fair in March, 1928.

His Highness' trip to England.

Under medical advice, His Highness proceeded direct from Ootty *via* Bombay to England on 18th August, 1928, accompanied by Her Highness, two Maharaj Kunwar Sahibs and Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib.

Agent to the Governor-General's visit.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S., paid a visit to Jodhpur on 22nd January, 1928 and left on 25th January, 1928.

Viceregal visit.

In the beginning of the year 1928, the State had the honour of a visit by His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Irwin. Their Excellencies and party arrived Jodhpur by a special train at 8-30 A. M. on 23rd January, 1928. His Excellency was received at the Railway Station by His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. L W. Reynolds, C. S. I., C. I. E., M. C., I. C. S., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Lt. Col. H. S. Strong, I. A., Resident, Western Rajputana States, Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib His Highness' younger brother, Maharaj Sri Zalim Singhji grand-uncle of His Highness, the Members of the State Council, the Principal Rajvis, European residents and the principal Sardars and Officials of the State. When His Excellency alighted from his saloon, a salute of 31 guns was fired from the Fort, the Guard of Honour presented arms and the State Band played the National Anthem. After usual presentations His Excellency

inspected the Guard of Honour and then left the platform and at the entrance of the station received the Royal Salute from the Cavalry Escort, and then left for the Ratanada Palace in Procession in State Coach accompanied by His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur and escorted by a detachment of Sardar Rissala.

On arrival at the Ratanada Palace where His Excellency and party were to be put up, His Excellency was received by the Guard of Honour furnished by the Sardar Rissala. A salute of 31 guns was fired and the Band played the National Anthem. In the forenoon, visits and return visits were exchanged between His Excellency and His Highness. In the afternoon, His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Highness and party visited the Horse and Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition. His Excellency was much interested in the exhibits generally, specially, those of agricultural stock and was pleased to converse with the owners personally who had come from distant places to attend the Exhibition.

From the Exhibition, Their Excellencies, His Highness and party motored on to Balsamand where a Garden-party was held in honour of their Excellencies. Her Excellency had tea with Her Highness in the Zenana Garden at Balsamand. At 10 p. m. there was a display of fireworks on the Chhitar Hill. Her Excellency accompanied by His Highness and party visited the Show. The Ratanada Palace and Garden, the Raikabagh Palace, the Power House Chimney, the Fort and the City were illuminated on the occasion.

In the forenoon of the 24th January, there was a Review of the State Troops under His Highness' immediate command. The 'Royal Salute' was given as His Excellency approached. On the conclusion of the Review, His Highness presented the two Commanding Officers, Lieutenant Colonel Thakur Aman Singh, M.C., O. B. I., I. O. M., and Lieutenant Colonel Aman Singh, O. B. I., I. O. M., to His Excellency. The Commanding Officers then presented their own regimental officers. His Excellency was very much pleased with the excellent turn-out of all the ranks at the Parade.

In the afternoon there was tennis.

In the evening there was a State Banquet at the Viceregal Camp at which ladies and gentlemen of the State and Rajvis and Sardars were invited. His Excellency was pleased to decorate Mr. D. L. Drake Brockman with the C. I. E. badge before the commencement of the Banquet. On the termination of the dinner, His Highness proposed the health of Their Excellencies in the following terms:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have the honour to propose the toast of my most distinguished "guest, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and "Her Excellency Lady Irwin, and to wish them a warm welcome to my "State.

"On the occasion of Lord Elgin's Visit to this State in November, "1896, my grandfather, of revered memory, opened his banquet speech "with these words:—

'Under the benign rule of our Empress, we are all "happy. May she long live to rule over us.'

"This statement of Maharaja Jaswant Singhji exactly expresses the "sentiments of my House and myself towards the British Throne, and I "could not do better, perhaps, than adapt his words to the present

"occasion to express my loyalty to His Imperial Majesty, the King-
"Emperor: Under his benign Rule we are all happy.
"May he long live to rule over us. The Princes have reason
"to be happy in having as a most zealous friend and protector of
"their rights and welfare, His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor and
"equally in this respect, His Majesty's illustrious Viceroy in this country
"whose beneficient guidance and help in their affairs are written large on
"the history of the Indian States.

"Your Excellency: It is an especial privilege and pleasure to me to
"receive in this way a visit from a Viceroy who has so particularly iden-
"tified himself with all that concerns the welfare and advantage of the
"Princes and people of India. I regard it as a signal honour that Your
"Excellency has made it possible so early in your period of office to
"visit Jodhpur. I suppose no Viceroy has hitherto managed in so short
"a time to travel so widely and to see so much of the Indian States,
"which is practical proof of Your Excellency's desire to get to know
"the Indian States and make yourself acquainted with their needs and
"aspirations. This is a great encouragement in these times for which I
"am sure the whole order of Indian Princes is truly grateful.

"The Princes have exhibited some anxiety lately as to what
"the future has in store for them—an anxiety from which I notice that
"some even of the communities of British India are not free. The
"Princes are in no way out of sympathy with constitutional advance in
"British India, provided it is presented to them untainted by any
"suspicion of change in their internal sovereignty, or in their position
"*vis á vis* the British Crown, and on lines calculated to tend to the
"peaceful development of the Indian Empire.

"The Indian States are geographically and economically bound up
"with British India; and we owe it to Your Excellency's friendly attitude
"and wise statesmanship that this connexion with its common rights and
"interest—is to be fully explored by an Expert Committee with the
"object of securing a friendly co-ordination of the interests of both sides,
"and the promotion of an effective partnership between the States and
"British India, which seems so essential to the future welfare of the
"country. When I respectfully pay this tribute to Your Excellency's
"services to the Indian States, I know that I am voicing the unanimous
"feeling of all my brother Princes.

"To pass now to Jodhpur itself. I will not detain Your Excellency
"with any recital of the results of my administration. I will leave the
"verdict on my rule to be furnished to Your Excellency by the Hon'ble
"the Agent to the Governor-General, by whom I feel it can more
"fittingly be rendered. Mr. Reynolds, happily for us, was Resident here
"during my minority, and is intimately acquainted with the Government
"of the State; and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing
"my sense of gratitude for all that he did to promote its efficiency and
"progress during the five years he was here.

"Nature's Way" is less bountiful here than in most parts of India,
"and we have to grapple with the proverty of our natural resources. I
"feel very regretful that I can show Your Excellency none of the fine

"agricultural and industrial operations to be found in some of the more "favoured regions of this country. We have a scanty and fitful rainfall, "no rich soil or intensive cultivation, no fruit-bearing trees, no great "rivers bringing water and dynamic force, and no highly developed "industries or manufacturing pursuits. Nature's one great gift to us—the "back-bone of the country—is a huge grazing area, growing grasses rich "in lime salts, which produce a breed of cattle and horses renowned "throughout India; specimens of which I had the pleasure of showing to "Your Excellency yesterday. To improve, and also rescue from preva- "lent forms of deterioration, these fine breeds of cattle, on which the very "life and work of my agricultural population really depend, I have recent- "ly created a veterinary service, with a skilled European Adviser; and to "show my personal interest in the success of the concern, I have appoint- "ed my brother Maharaj Ajit Singh to be In-charge of the Department, "under my immediate supervision and orders. This measure will, I trust, "be of great service to the country; and in order to associate Your "Excellency's honoured name with the welfare of my State and especial- "ly with its agricultural prosperity, I wish to found, by allotment of 2 "lacs for the purpose, four scholarships for the training of Marwari "youths in Veterinary and Agricultural science; and I trust Your "Excellency will graciously permit these scholarships to be styled ""The Irwin Scholarships".

"To still further identify Your Excellency's name with my State, "I have yet another proposal to make. At the time of the establishment "of the Hindu University at Benares my State contributed a sum of "two lacs toward its general funds, plus an annual grant in perpetuity "of twenty-four thousand rupees wherewith to endow a Chair of "Technology, to be named the Jodhpur-Hardinge Chair of Technology. "I now understand that the University has long been anxious to "provide high class instruction in Scientific Agriculture. Accordingly, "with a view to start and develop this object of their desire, "I have recently contributed to the University a sum of 3 lacs of "rupees, to which Members of my family and some of my subjects have "generously added another lac. With all contributions to this gift of "four lacs now I desire that a Chair of Agriculture be founded at the "University to be named, with Your Excellency's permission, the "Irwin Chair of Agriculture. This proposal, if fortunately it meets "with Your Excellency's approval, will not only afford much "satisfaction to Jodhpur State, but also, I have reason to know equally "gratifying to the Authorities of the University, which will let me "hope, earn the blessings and gratitude of generations of the youths "of India, could not be better harbingered than by the association "with it, of Your Excellency's name, so renownedly and indissolubly "linked with the science and practice of agriculture.

"These steps and designs in the direction of agricultural develop- "ment were not long in meeting with the most gratifying encouragement. "The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in a speech delivered "here in September last, observed in respect of literary education that "it too often resulted in the student's climbing the ladder to find himself

"on a crowded platform, looking down on a chasm already filled with "the unemployed, and Mr. Reynolds, much to my pleasure, went on to "say that he had heard, with delight, rumours that I was contemplating "measures to encourage education in matter more suitable to a pastoral "and agricultural people. This was pleasing enough; but later, I had "the further satisfaction and interest to read a speech in which Your "Excellency expresse dapproval of the conception of the 'Scholar-Plough-"men', and urged the importance of equipping the youth of this country "with a sound knowledge of the theory of farming. I have therefore "every confidence that my proposals to identify the name of 'Irwin' "with measure for the greater application of science to agriculture in "India, will secure Your Excellency's appreciation and acceptance.

"Although I have refrained from troubling Your Excellency with "a general account of my administration, there is one feature of it to "which I should like to refer. I allude to my Railway. During Your "Excellency's recent visit to Karachi, the question of the Railway "connexion between that port and the productive areas around Agra-"Cawnpore came up for discussion before the Chamber of Commerce; "and I was glad to gather that official opinion seems to support the view "that the present metre-gauge connexion is able to carry all the traffic "offering. That most emphatically is the case with the 466 miles of "that connexion, which is worked by my Railway. For the last three "years, the Jodhpur Railway has not been called upon to carry more "than one-third of the volume of traffic, it is capable of carrying. We "have invested in the Railway a sum of over four crores of rupees, of "which sum, approximately one crore has been provided in the last "four years. The Railway, consequently, is a large factor in the develop-"ment and well-being of my State, and one to which I attach much "importance. I, therefore, confidently hope that whenever projects of "the nature of the Karachi-Cawnpore connexion, likely to effect "adversely the interests of my Railway, are being re examined in the "light of changing circumstances the case of my Railway will receive "adequate and sympathetic consideration.

"It will, I feel sure, be of interest to Your Excellency, who has "striven so nobly in the cause of communal harmony to learn that mutual "trust and tolerance have prevailed amongst my subjects, with the result "that the public peace has remained undisturbed throughout the State.

"In conclusion, I should like to bring to Your Excellency's notice "and to express my thanks for the continual help given me by my "esteemed friends, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and "the Resident. Nothing could exceed their kindness and friendly advice "on all occasion. I have also to express my obligations to the Members "of my Council and other officers in my service who individually and "collectively have lightened my labours, and have very efficiently "conducted the administration of the State

"I must add how much the pleasure of Your Excellency's visit is "enhanced by the presence of Her Excellency, Lady Irwin whose untiring "efforts in all good causes have evoked the admiration and gratitude of "all classes in India.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I now ask you to join me in drinking the "health and happiness of my illustrious guest, His Excellency the Viceroy "and Governor-General of India, and Her Excellency Lady Irwin."

His Excellency in replying to the toast spoke as follows:—

"YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

"Lady Irwin and I thank Your Highness warmly for the cordial "welcome you have extended to us, and for all the care and forethought "which has been taken to make our stay in Jodhpur so happy and "enjoyable. Especially do I welcome the opportunity which this "visit affords of gaining a more intimate acquittance with the Princes "and peoples of Rajputana and of seeing for myself a country so famous in "history and so charming in its scenery. I doubt whether in any part "of this great continent the contrast between the past and the "present creates a more vivid impression upon the mind. Here in "Jodhpur, the rose-red Fort stands, a romantic and picturesque sentinel "over the plains of Marwar. Its massive architecture reflects stubborn "spirit of its builders, and every stone speaks of the brave deeds of "Your Highness' ancestors in the wars which fill so many pages in "the history of this country-side. Below it the eye travels over the "town of which it was once the protector, but which has now spread "far beyond the circle of its guardian walls and whose railway, electric "power house, schools and hospitals are visible signs of a modern "progressive administration.

"Over a century has passed since Your Highness' ancestor first "entered into treaty relations with the British Government, and "in the years that have elapsed, as Your Highness has reminded me, the "Jodhpur House has maintained its reputation for unswerving loyalty "to the Crown. I praise most highly Your Highness renewed assurance "of fidelity to the traditions of your House. Practical expression was "given to these traditions in the Great War by the assistance rendered "by the fine Regiment of Lancers which I had the pleasure of reviewing "to-day. Of the honourable distinction then gained by it, Your High- "ness had good reason to be proud, and I have no doubt that should "occasion ever arise, the battalion of Infantry which Your Highness "has lately raised under your personal supervision would give an equally "good account of itself.

"The name of Sir Pertap Singh, who took the Jodhpur Lancers "first to France and then to Palestine, is a household word throughout "the British Empire, and it is not necessary for me here to recall the "services he rendered to the Jodhpur State or his life-long devotion "to the British Crown.

"Your Highness has refrained from any attempt to survey the "administration during the four years which have elapsed since you "were invested with ruling powers, but happily the veil which your "modesty has drawn over your achievements, has been lifted for "me, and I have learnt with pleasure that these four years have "been marked by commendable activity in all branches of the ad- "ministration. Many new Primary Schools and an excellent High "School have been added to the educational institutions of the State.

"I much regret that time would not allow of my paying a person-
"al visit to the latter and to the Rajput Schools at Chopasni
"which has done and is doing such notable work for the education
"of Rajputs. Considerable progress has also been made with the
"construction of a new Hospital which, when finished will, I under-
"stand, challenge comparison with any institutions of its kind in India.
"At the same time, by spending large sums on extension and improv-
"ments to the State Railway, Your Highness has shown that you
"recognised what a valuable asset good railway communications are,
"both in facilitating the work of administration and in promoting
"the social and economic development of the State Not only, has
"it been unnecessary to finance these projects by, raising a loan but
"despite this considerable expenditure, the invested funds of the State
"have actually been increased.

"I congratulate Your Highness on this record of progress and
"on the careful administration which has maintained your State in
"such a sound financial position.

"I sympathise with Your Highness' anxiety lest your railway
"system which has been built up with such foresight and energy
"should be adversely affected by the construction of a broad-gauge
"connection between Karachi and Agra. This important scheme is now
"again to be examined. Much will, of course, depend on the alignment
"eventually selected. Should the project materialise, Your Highness
"may rest assured that every endeavour will be made to reconcile
"conflicting interests and to evolve a scheme which will provide the
"facilities demanded by growing port like Karachi without neglecting
"the rights of existing railway systems.

"Your Hghness' reference to the agricultural conditions in
"Marwar touches a subject in which I am deeply interested. I
"have learnt with great satisfaction of the energetic measures which
"are being taken for the improvement of the methods of agricul-
"ture in Marwar, and I was much impressed by the Show of
"horses and cattle especially of the famous Nagori breed, which
"I saw on Monday afternoon. In a country, which by its nature,
"is pastoral rather than arable, experiment and research with the
"object of developing the best breed of sheep and cattle will, I
"feel convinced, well repay the trouble and money expended on them.

"I trust that the labours of the Royal Commission on Agri-
"culture will result in the introduction of more scientific methods
"in an industry which is the central economic factor of life in India
"and the importance of which Your Highness has recognised in
"your philanthropic proposal to endow a Chair of Agriculture at
"the Benaras Hindu University and scholarship for the study of
"Veterinary and Agricultural science. I accept with the warmest
"pleasure Your Highness' suggestion that the Chair and Scholarships
"should be endowed in my name.

"Your Highness has referred to the geographical and economic
"links which bind together British India and the Indian States
"and the reactions which constitutional advance in British India may

"have on the position of the States. Your Highness is aware that "a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler is "now enquiring into certain aspects of the relationship between the "Paramount Power and the States, and I hope and believe that "this enquiry will provide us with a sound basis on which we shall "be able in due time to build. In the meantime, I will only say that "I believe with Your Highness that, if there be on both sides good-will "and a common desire to find for the various problems a solution "which will conduce to mutual prosperity and progress, we can face "without anxiety whatever the future may have in store.

"I feel that I cannot let this occasion pass without making "reference to Your Highness' generous support of the Army in India "Polo Team in their endeavour to retrieve the Inter-national Polo "Cup from America. But for Your Highness' loan of some your "finest polo ponies, apart from your financial assistance, it would "have been difficult to send a team to America at all. Though "they did not meet with the success we have hoped for, we all "admire the gallantry of their effort against opponents who, on "the play would appear to have been invincible.

"I desire, in conclusion, to express my gratitude to Your "Highness for your appreciation of my endeavour as Viceroy to "gain an intimate personal acquittance with the Ruling Princes of "India and their States, their problems aud aspirations.

"In the short time I have been in Jodhpur, I have seen "ample evidence that Your Highness' solicitude for the welfare "and prosperity of your subjects has already won for you an "assured place in their affection and esteem. This should be alike "the pride and the reward of every ruler who has the interests "of his State at heart. With the rapid spread of education, the "problems which the Princes of India have to solve are daily "becoming more complex, criticism of their administration more and "more insistent and the highest standard of Government more generally "demanded by public opinion. It is wise to recognise and not to "ignore the forces which are at work. and to realise that a Prince "who neglects to discharge with humanity and justice the sacred "trust which he has inherited is not only sacrificing the interests "of his subjects and his State, but is weakening the position of "the Order, to which he has the honour to belong, and is failing in his "duty of co-operation for the moral and material advancement of "India as a whole."

At the termination of the Banquest, a Cinema show was screened over the Swimming Bath which was attended by the ladies and gentlemen present at the Banquest.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 25th January, Their Excellencies accompanied by His Highness and the party visited the Fort. In the afternoon at 2-30 P. M. Their Excellencies left Jodhpur and a salute of 31 guns was fired from the Fort.

Visits of other Chiefs.

On 5th January 1928, His Highness Maharao Raja Isri Singhji Sahib of Bundi arrived here and left on 8th idem.

On 23rd March 1928, His Highness Maharaja Man Singhji Sahib of Jaipur arrived here and left the same day.

On 27th March 1928, His Highness the Maharao of Bundi arrived here and left on 2nd April 1928.

His Majesty's birthday.

The birthday of His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor was celebrated on 4th June 1928, and the following ceremonies were observed on the auspicious occasion:—

(1) A public holiday was observed throughout the State.

(2) A *Jalsa* was held at His Highness' Raikabagh Palace.

(3) A Royal Salute of 101 guns was fired from the Fort Batteries.

(4) Special remission of sentences was granted to 39 prisoners and 5 were released.

(5) Sweetmeats were distributed to school children and the inmates of Anath Ashram and the Leper Asylum and the poor in general.

(6) Dole in cash at the rate of Rs. 10/- per head was granted to mothers who had recently given birth to infants, and visited or helped by the Child Welfare and Maternity League.

His Highness' Birthday.

The birthday of His Highness, the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur came off on 1st July 1928, when to mark the auspicious occasion:—

(1) A usual salute was fired from the Fort;

(2) A public holiday was observed throughout the State;

(3) 5 prisoners were released and special remissions were granted to 28.

(4) A *Jalsa* was held at the Raikabagh Palace in the morning.

(5) The Fort and the Palace were illuminated.

(6) Sweets were distributed to school children and College boys as also to the inmates of Leper Asylum and Anath Ashram.

Sri Bada Maharaj Kunwar Sahib's Birthday.

The Birthday of Sri Bada Maharaj Kunwar Sahib was celebrated on 21st May 1928. The following ceremonies were observed on the occasion:—

(1) A *Mahfil* was held at the Raikabagh Palace.

(2) A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Fort.

(3) A public holiday was observed in the State Courts and Offices.

(4) There were sports and display of fire-works in the evening at the Naharji-ki-Baori grounds. European gentlemen, State Officials and gentry who attended the sports were entertained with refreshments.

(5) 17 prisoners were released and remissions were allowed to 30 prisoners.

Honours.

The following honours were conferred by the Supreme Government on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday (4th June, 1929):—

(1) Title of Rao Bahadur to Rao Sahib Kunwar Chain Singhji of Pokaran, Chief Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur.

(2) Title of Sardar Bahadur to Lt.-Col. Thakur Anop Singh, M.C., I. O. M, Commandant, Sardar Rissala.

Changes in the Administration.

During the absence of His Highness, the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur on a trip to England, Lt.-Col., C. J. Windham, I. A, Vice-President of Council acted as President and Convener of the State Council with effect from 18th August 1928.

Official.

Lt.-Col., C. J. Windham, C. I. E., I. A, Vice-President, State Council, proceeded on 3 months' leave with effect from 14th April, 1928. The port-folios in his charge were distributed between the Judicial and Revenue Members.

Political.

Lt.-Col., H. S. Strong, I. A., relinquished charge on 4th May 1928, of the office of the Resident, Western Rajputana States, which he had held since 1st November 1926, and was succeeded by Lt.-Col., G. H. Gabrial, C. V. O., I. A. The relations between the Darbar and the Supreme Government were all along very cordial.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

In order to cope with the increased volume of work on account of the termination of the Settlement Operations, seven more clerks were added to the clerical staff and one additional Basta-Bardar was placed at the disposal of the Record Keeper. Six Hawaldars were reduced from 1st October, 1927 owing to the grant of 9 villages in Jagir during the year 1926-27.

Khalsa Villages.—
(1) No. of Khalsa villages.

The number of Khalsa villages at the beginning of the year under report was 777. 1/8. During the year two villages Khinvtana of Pargana Merta and Shampura of Pargana Didwana escheated to the Darbar. Thus, the total number of Khalsa villages at the end of the year was 779. 1/8. Out of these 351½ were single-cropped and 427. 5/8 were double-cropped.

Of the total Khalsa villages, 773·1/8 were regularly assessed at the present Settlement rates up to the end of this year, and 6 *Latai* villages remained to be assessed afresh. Two of the latter were newly escheated ones, while the remaining four were those in which partition proceedings were in progress last year and and had not yet been completed.

(2) Area of the Khalsa villages.

The area of the assessed Khalsa villages at the end of the year was 35,37,922 acres.

(3) No. of Irrigation wells.

There were 9,082 irrigation wells on 1st October, 1927. During the year under report, 13 new wells were sunk or constructed, raising the total to 9,095. Of these 2,796 wells were of saline water producing single crop of wheat; while 6,299 were of sweet water producing double crops.

Agricultural condition.

Owing to abundant and well distributed rains during August and September the Khariff cultivation was extensive. The late rains were favourable for extensive Sewaj cultivation.

Area under cultivation.

The area brought under plough during the year as compared to that in the preceding year was:—

	1926-27.		1927-28.	
Under Khariff Crop ...	6,72,250	Acres.	6,73,424	Acres.
Under Rabi Crop ...	91,244	Acres.	92,617	Acres.
	7,63,494	Acres.	7,66,041	Acres.

Appendix XVI contains details of cropped area during the year.

Condition of the live stock.

The total number of cattle in Khalsa villages at the end of the year was 12,95,509 as against 12,85,674 in the preceding year. Further details will be found in Appendix XVII.

Land Revenue Demand and Collections.

The actual recoveries on account of assessed land revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 16,42,655, while the arrears at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,02,798. The total revenue of the Department under various heads amounted to Rs. 18,00,258 as against Rs. 20,59,668 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

The cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,99,676 as against Rs. 1,81,102 in the preceding year.

Attached Estates.

The number of attached estates under the Hawala management on 1st October, 1927, was 161, and 56 new estates were added and 47 released during the course of the year. Thus, the number of attached estates at the end of the year was 170. The net revenue credited to the Treasury on account of these attached estates, after deducting supervision and management charges, was Rs. 1,05,472.

Taccavi.

The unrecovered balance of the Taccavi at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,75,119, and Rs. 800 were advanced during the year. The collections on account of principal were Rs. 47,428 and those on account of interest were Rs. 7,035, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,28,491 (principal) at the end of the year.

Boundary Survey and Settlement.

No boundary survey of any village was made and no case of boundary dispute was decided during the year.

Patta Work.

There were 1,324 cases pending disposal, of which 282 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 1,042 cases pending at the close of the year.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

The following Enactments and Regulations were passed during the year under report:–

(1) Rules for the regulation and control of vehicles plying on hire in Marwar, 1927.

(2) The Marwar Vaccination Act, 1927.

For a complete list of the Enactments and Ordinances in force in the State, please see Appendix II.

Military Department.

Cost of Military Secretary's Office.

The expenditure of the Military Secretary's Office for the year under report was Rs. 56,757/- as against Rs. 52,468/- in the preceding year.

Military Forces.

The State Forces at the end of the year under report were composed as under:—

(*a*) Regular:—(1) Sardar Rissala.
(2) Sardar Infantry.
(3) Transport Corp.
(4) State Military Band.
(5) Military Station Hospital.

(*b*) Irregulars:–(1) *Imtiazies.*
(2) Corps of Cycle Sowars.

Sardar Rissala.

Strength.

The strength of the Regiment was 671 Officers and men, the same as in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

The cost of the unit was Rs. 6,86,507 as against Rs. 7,27,664 in the preceding year.

Inspections.

(a) His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, inspected the Regiment under the command of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur in January, 1928, and and remarked that 'turn out of all ranks and steadiness under arms were excellent "and all movements were carried out with great precision. The Cavalry horses "seemed a good level lot and very steady and well trained. The men rode well "and the march past, both at walk and gallop, was very good indeed. In fact, the "gallop past would be hard to beat anywhere'. His Excellency was particularly glad to note how steady the horses were immediately after the gallop past, when they advanced in Review Order.

(b) Major E. M. Burdet, the Technical Adviser for Musketry, Indian State Forces, inspected the Regimental Musketry in January 1928, and remarked on the considerable progress made during the year.

(c) Major C. F. Trench, Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian State Forces, tested all the Regimental Signallers in February and expressed his satisfaction at the improvement made since his last inspection.

(d) The Chief Civil Master Armourer, J. H. Bateman, and A. Fairweather inspected the Regimental Arms in March and September respectively, and expressed their satisfaction at the general condition of Arms.

Training. 9 Officers and N. C. O's qualified themselves at the various schools and classes of instructions and 4 were under training during the year.

Promotions. The following promotions in the commissioned ranks were made during the year:-

Lt. Udai Singh to be Captain.

Rissaldar Arjun Singh to be Lieutenant as Squadron Officer.

General. No. 201 Quarter Master Dafedar Dolsingh of Sardar Rissala obtained the highest aggregate score among all the competitors from Indian State Forces and was decorated with the Champion shot ot the match at Meerut.

Strength. The total strength during the year was 787 of the Sardar Infantry and 73 of the Transport Corp, as against 786 and 72 respectively of the previous year.

Expenditure. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,42,753/- as against Rs. 4,62,703/- in the preceding year.

Inspection (a) His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, inspected the unit on Review Parade on the 24th January 1928, and remarked as under:—

"The turn out of all ranks and steadiness under arms were excellent and all "movements were carried with great precision".

His Excellency was greatly impressed by the physique of the men and by their marching.

(b) Major C. F. Trench, D. S. O., Technical Adviser for Signalling inspected this unit from 26th February to 2nd March, 1928.

(c) Technical Adviser for Musketry, Indian State Forces, inspected this unit on 15th March, 1928, and remarked that the work was well-organised and the men and officers keen. Elementary work is well-taught and there has been considerable improvement since last year.

(d) Mr. J. H. Bateman, Civil Chief Master Armourer, inspected the arms of this in the month of August, 1928.

Training. During the year, 8 men qualified themselves, *viz*; 3 at Small Arms School, Pachmeri, 2 in physical Training Course, Ambala, 2 in Preliminary P. T. Course, Poona, and 1 in Signalling Course, Poona. 2 were under training with 5/6th Rajputana Rifle and 1 with the Jaipur State Transport Corp.

Promotions. The following promotions in the commissioned ranks were made during the year:-

1. Adjutant Lt. Heer Singh to be Captain.
2. Lt. Panney Singh to be Adjutant.
3. Subedar Moti Singh to be Lieutenant.
4. ,, Shimbhusingh to be ,,
5. ,, Hukamram to be ,,

Military State Band

The strength of the band was 35, as against 34 during the preceding year and the cost Rs. 45,602/- against Rs. 36,581/-

Military Station Hospital.

Expenditure.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,321/- as against Rs. 20,231/- in the last year.

General health & treatment.

The general health of the troops was satisfactory, though there was a large number of Typhoid and Pneumonia cases.

The total number of in-door patients admitted into the Hospital was 961, of whom 911 were cured, 4 transferred to the Hewson Hospital, 8 died of Typhoid, 7 of Pneumonia, 1 of heart disease and 1 on account of shock following an injury and 29 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The average daily out-door attendance was 44.

Military Grass Farms Department.

Receipt and Issue of Grass.

The stock of grass in hand at the opening of the year was 1,20,802 mds. The produce during the current year was 1,70,200 mds. Out of the total stock 89,779 mds. was issued during the year, leaving 2,01,223 mds. in hand at the close of the year.

Expenditure and Receipts

The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 2,44,853/-, as against Rs. 1,77,285/- of the last year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 84,000/-.

Jors.

Kaudla *Jor* was transferred to the Revenue Department, and the boundaries of Kalu and Sonai *Jors* were demaracted during the year.

Hay Presses.

One Inter-national Oil Hay Press was purchased during the year, thus making a total number of 8 presses—4 oil and 4 steam presses. Press sheds were constructed during the year at Palri and Bali.

Advisory Committee.

The Advisory Committee which was appointed last year met on the 19th March, 1928 to discuss some points on matters of finance and management of the department. The Committee decided that the motor transport be introduced and staff quarters be built, where necessary.

Irregular Forces.

Irregular Forces.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 22,807/. as against Rs. 22,844/- during the preceding year. The forces consist of 28 Imtiazies, Ahmednagries and Najiban Captains, Killedar, Assistant Killedar, one clerk and two officers of the late Sumer Forces.

Police.

Strength and Cost.

The total sanctioned strength of the Police force during the year was as under, as compared with that of the last year:—

	1926-27.	1927-28.
Officers . . .	145	151
Rank and File (foot) . .	1,598	1,592
Rank (mounted) . . .	925	925
Total .	2,668	2,668

The increase under officers was due to the addition of one Inspector as Law Instructor and 5 Sub-Inspectors as Readers in the offices of the District Superintendents. The decrease in the rank and file (foot) of 6 men was due to reduction of posts of 5 Head Constables who were so far working as Readers in the five district offices and the transfer to the Medical Department of one Head Constable who was working as Compounder in the Police Hospital.

During the year under review control of the Motor traffic and the licensing of motor vehicles was transferred from the Jodhpur Municipality to the Department; and one Inspector and 2 Head Constables were sanctioned as Motor Vehicles Licensing Staff.

Cost.

The total cost during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,73,600/- as against Rs. 8,64,070/- in the preceding year.

Full details are given in Appendix IV.

Discipline.

		1926-27.	1927-28.
No. dismissed.	Officers .	2	1
	Men .	106	74
No. Awarded lighter punishments.	Officers .	80	93
	Men .	461	121
Promoted for good work.	Officers and Men .	166	118
Rewarded monetarily .	. .	249	297

The marked decrease in punishments awarded to men shows that they were fully alive to their duty.

During the year under report, 27 men deserted from the Force as against 34 of the last year, 5 of whom were judicially punished under the Police Act, while the rest were dealt with departmentally.

Full details are given in Appendix V.

Inspections.

The Inspector General and the Deputy Inspector General of Police inspected important Police Stations and the District Superintendents and the Circle Inspectors inspected Police Stations and Out-Posts under their charge as usual.

Offences.

The total number of cognisable offences reported and registered during the year was 1,520 as against 1,500 of the previous year. Of these 1,230 were admitted as against 1,241 of the preceding year. Out of the total number of admitted cases, conviction was secured in 456, in 157 accused were acquitted or discharged and 617 remained pending as against 456 cases ending in conviction, 143 cases ending in acquittal or discharge of the accused and 642 cases pending in the previous year.

In all 1,442 persons were arrested during the year under report as against 1,450 of the preceding year. Of these, 5 were discharged by the Police, 7 died during enquiry, 611 were convicted, 327 were discharged or acquitted by the Courts and 492 remained under trial at the end of the year. For details, please refer to Appendix VII (a).

Property stolen and recovered.

The property stolen during the year valued at Rs. 1,50,252-12-3 as against that worth Rs. 1,24,324-14-6 stolen during the last year, thus showing an increase of about 17 per cent. The property recovered valued at Rs. 77,396-5-9 as against that worth Rs. 65,663-15-9 of the last year. The proportion of the property recovered to that of stolen comes to about 51 per cent against 53 per cent of the last year. Full details will be found in Appendix VI.

Heinous Offences.

An analysis of the crime of heinous nature shows that only one decoity was committed during the year, while murders fell from 26 to 18. Highway robberies, however, rose from 26 to 34. The increase was chiefly due to the perpetrations of the members of the Sindhi gang and the gang of Bher Singh formed by the sons and relatives of late outlaws Bhursingh and Bal Singh of Patoda to take revenge on the Marwar Police after their annihilation. The State Police kept in proper check and control the local criminals addicted to heinous crimes.

Working of the City Police.

The following statistics summarise the working of the City Police during the year as compared with that of the preceding year:—

	1926-27.	1927-28.
Cognizable offences reported and registered ...	125	108
Cases admitted	112	101
Cases sent up for trial	83	79
Cases that ended in conviction	52	43
Persons challaned	133	153
Persons convicted	68	52
Persons discharged	28	30
Persons pending trial in Law Courts ...	37	71
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Property stolen	11,901 5 0	23,959 3 0
Property recovered	7,663 10 0	16,501 0 0

Working of the Railway Police.

A comparative statement of the cases reported and worked out by the Jodhpur Railway Police during the year under report as well as during the previous year is given below:—

	1926-27.	1927-28.
Cases reported	70	59
Cases admitted	60	52
Cases convicted	44	35
Persons arrested	97	54
Persons convicted	73	43
Persons acquitted	8	7
Persons under-trial	5	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Property stolen	3,004 7 3	9,132 8 3
Property recovered	1,740 7 0	2,088 8 9

From the above figures, it is evident that there was a fall in crime on the Jodhpur Railway line and the result achieved was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Licensing and control of Motor Vehicles.

The licensing and control of motor vehicles was transferred from the Jodhpur Municipality to the Police Department from 1st May, 1928. The number of registered vehicles on the date of transfer was 324, and 52 more vehicles were registered by the Police Department. 52 Motor-cycles were registered during the year under report. 71 driving licenses were issued. The total earnings for licensing and renewal of motor vehicles licenses was Rs. 2,585/4/- and Rs. 1,725/- for driving licenses.

Notable events.

The following were the events of interest during the year:—

(1) Sub-Inspector Devi Singh of Motisara Police Station while on his round saw some persons waiting for a victim in an out-of-the-way place on 7th December, 1927, and when he asked them as to who they were, one of them shot at him and mortally wounded him. His Highness was graciously pleased to give adequate pension to his widow.

(2) On the Bakra Id-day 1928, a large crowd of Mohammedans collected before the City Police and demanded release of a sacrificial goat which had according to time-honoured custom been seized by the Mahajans on the preceding day, while being escorted through the main Bazar. The mob would not listen to reason but adopted a belligerent attitude, with the result that the Military had to be requisitioned to disperse the mob which they soon did without bloodshed. Picquets of Military and Police went round the town till everything was normal. A case of rioting was registered against some of the ring-leaders, which finally resulted in their conviction.

(3) Keria Mina, a notorious and daring dacoit who had taken part in no less than 38 dacoities and who had more than once escaped from Mewar Jail, was finally shot dead by the Police at close quarters.

(4) A gang of Sindhies and Rajputs of Shergarh and Sankra was responsible for several robberies on Ballana-Takhatgarh road in Godhwar. Through the co-operation of Rana and Hamira, approvers. the members of the gang with stolen property were arrested. All the accused numbering 15 were put before the Judicial Superintendent, Sojat, for trial and were convicted and Gadhu their leader was sentenced to a term of 15 years' imprisonment. In another case, Gadhu and Harida were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each. On 6th August 1928, both of them made good their escape from the judicial lock-up at Pali, but were re-arrested the following morning, put on trial and convicted.

(5) On 25th September 1928, a serious communal riot between the Hindus and Mohammedans took place at Makrana on the Rewari Procession day. The cause of the riot was the question of music before the mosque. The Mohammedans numbering about 5,000 in spite of their written undertakings defied law and authority and showered stones on the Police and processionists. In the rear of the mosque, they set fire to the hedge of one Rughnath Singh, Chhutbhai of the Jagirdar of the place, and killed him with swords and lathies and wounded one Phool Singh who had gone to his rescue. The mosque was cleared of the rioters but the situation being very critical and the Police force being not sufficient, the Military from Parbatsar had to be rushed in to control the situation which was well under control by the evening. Charges were framed against the rioters and a Special Magistrate convicted the accused after trial on the spot.

Settlement of Criminal Tribes.

Strength.

The total number of registered members of the Criminal tribes at the end of the calendar year 1928 was 24,541, as against 24,444 of the preceding year. The following are the details of population of the different classes of criminal tribes:—

Name of tribe.	1928.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Baories, Sansis, Bagris. } Registered as A Class ...	7,270	5,348	7,554	20,172
	359	303	540	1,202
	656	421	745	1,822
Naiks (Thories) ...	85	64	77	226
Minas, Bhils. } Only bad characters registered.	299	204	416	919
	54	43	103	200
Total ..	8,723	6,383	9,435	24,541

For further details, Appendix XXVI may be referred to. Of the male adults, 704 as against 568 of the previous year absented themselves without leave. Deducting the number of those expunged from the register and the absentees from the total 8,316 persons were present at their homes. Of these, 5,381 were sole cultivators, 29 private servants and 71 were undergoing imprisonment in the Central Jail and in Kotah Jail.

Convictions.

The total number of convictions of the criminal tribes was 239 as against 295 of the previous year. Of these, 196 were for absenting without leave and 43 for other offences as compared with 180 and 115 respectively during the preceding year. The sentences awarded in the above convictions were as under:—

For more than one year	14
Between 6 months and one year	20
Between 3 months and 6 months	44
Under 3 months	67
Upto one month	59
Corporal punishment	35
Total ...	239

Area under cultivation

The area in the possession of the Criminal Tribes during the year was 1,68,477/13 bighas as against 1,67,846/12 bighas of the previous year.

Live Stock.

The number of cattle owned by the Criminal Tribes rose from 24,746 to 27,512 and the number of plough rose from 3,884 to 4,193.

Indebtedness.

No Taccavi advances were made during the year. Rs. 350/12/6 were realised on account of ontstandings, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,775/12/- at the close of the year. A careful revision of the accounts was made with the result that the total amount outstanding was found to be Rs. 37,288/3/9. This, however, included debts due from persons who died heirless or who were absconding or whose names had been expunged from the register owing to continued absence for over 5 years.

Chowkidars.

The number of Chowkidars at the close of the year was 3,162 and Chowkidari Lag was collected from 2,248 villages. The Lag recoverable amounted to Rs. 44,879/11/6 in cash and 5,928 maunds, 6 seers and 4 Chs, in grain.

Judicial.

Number of State Courts.

The number of State Courts was 30 as before. These were, 1 Chief Court 3 District and Sessions Courts, 4 Judicial Superintendents' Courts in the Divisions of Sojat, Mallani, Sambhar and Phalodi, 1 Kotwali Court and 21 Hakumats. Besides these, there were two Honorary Magistrates' Courts at Jodhpur with powers of a 3rd class Magistrate.

Thikana Courts.

The Thikana Courts with judicial powers numbered 58 as in the last year.

Cases.

Criminal Justice:—The number of criminal cases pending in the various Criminal Courts in the State on 1st October, 1927, was 234, and 2,918 fresh cases were instituted during the year, as against 324 cases pending at the commencement of the last year and 1,842 cases instituted in that year. Of the total 3,152 cases, 2,805 cases were disposed of during the year under report, leaving a balance of 347 cases pending at the end of September, 1928.

Accused.

In the above-mentioned criminal cases 6,607 accused were involved, including the balance of the preceding year. Of these 1,551 were convicted, 3,990 acquitted or discharged, 71 declared insane, 18 died during the trial, leaving 977 accused awaiting trial on 30th September, 1928

Murder Cases.

On 1st October 1927, 6 murder cases were pending and 30 fresh cases, were instituted during the year under report. Of these 36 cases, 26 case were disposed of, leaving a balance of 10 cases pending at the end of the year as against 11 committed and 6 disposed of during the preceding year. In these cases 3 personswere sentenced to capital punishment, 8 were awarded rigorous imprisonment, 13 acquitted or discharged and 5 died during the trial.

Dacoity cases.

There was 1 case pending at the commencement of the year and 13 cases were committed for trial during the year. All these cases were disposed of during the year, as against 16 cases disposed of during the preceding year. The persons apprehended numbered 21, of whom 12 were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with fine and 9 were acquitted.

Robbery cases.

2 highway robbery cases were pending trial at the beginning of the year and 52 cases were committed during the year under report. Of these, 41 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 13 cases at the close of the year, as against 11 cases disposed of during the previous year. In these cases, 77 persons were apprehended, of whom 46 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 23 were acquitted or discharged and 6 remained pending trial on 30th September 1928, as against 14 persons apprehended, 8 convicted, 3 acquitted or discharged and 3 remained pending trial during the preceding year.

For further details see Appendix VII B.

Criminal Appeal.

In the Criminal Appellate Courts, *viz*; Chief Court and 3 Sessions Courts, 1,462 appeals, as against 802 of the preceding year were filed. Of these, 1,148 were disposed of and 314 cases remained pending on 30th September 1928. Of disposals in 732 cases, sentences were confirmed, in 120 modified, in 159 reversed and in 137 cases further enquiry was ordered. For further details, please see Appendix IX.

Civil Justice.

The number of original Civil suits in hand in the various courts at the commencement of the year under report was 3,799 and there were 7,065 fresh institutions during the year. Of the total 10,864 suits, 7,066 suits as against 5,793 of the previous year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3,798 at the close of the year. The total value of the suits to be disposed of was Rs. 47,05,872, of which suits of the value of Rs. 18,66,782 were disposed of, 1,467 suits were decided exparte, 1,632 were compromised, 409 were struck off the file and 3,558 suits were otherwise disposed of. The average duration of a civil suit was one year and two days. For further details, Appendix X may be seen.

Civil Appeals.

At the beginning of the year, 497 appeals were pending in the various Appellate courts and 1,733 were filed during the year. Of the total 2,230 appeals, 1,784 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 365 appeals at the close of the year. In 810 cases, decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, in 358

reversed and in 239 amended. 305 cases were remanded for re-trial, and 72 cases were compromised or otherwise disposed of.

Appendix XI contains further details.

Execution of Decrees.

The number of applications pending for execution of decrees in the various courts of Jodhpur on 1st October 1927 was 2,504 and 4,869 fresh applications were received during the year under report, making a total of 7,373, of which 5,028 applications were disposed of, leaving 2,345 applications in hand on 30th September 1928. Of these applications, 1,086 have been pending for less than 6 months, 649 for less than a year, 364 for less than 18 months and 246 for more than 18 months.

For further particulars Appendix XII be referred to.

References and orders of Sri Darbar.

9 Murder cases from the Chief Court were submitted to Sri Darbar for orders. In 8 cases, sentences passed by the Chief Court were confirmed and in one case it was reversed.

Extradition.

An extradition agreement was arrived at between the Marwar Darbar and Dharangdhara State during the year under report.

The sub-joined table contains an analysis of the accused surrendered and received by the Marwar Darbar during the year:—

Names.	Number of accused surrendered by Marwar to	Number of accused surrendered to Marwar by
British India . . .	5	8
Native States . . .	11	15
Total .	16	23

Marwar-Jaisalmer Joint Court.

54 cases were pending on 30th September 1927 before the Marwar-Jaisalmer Joint Court and 8 were instituted during the year under report. Of the total 62 cases, 16 were disposed of, leaving 46 cases pending disposal at the end of the year.

Marwar-Sirohi Joint Court.

There was no sitting of the Court during the year. 20 cases remained pending as before.

Sambhar Shamlat.

General.

The Sambhar tract has been under the joint administration of the Jodhpur and Jaipur Darbars since 1709 A. D. when the joint forces conquered the tract by defeating the forces of Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah.

Its area is 90 square miles with a population of 15,412 souls according to the Census of 1921, showing a density of 171·3 per sq. mile.

The constitution of the joint administration varied from time to time since the conquest of the tract. In 1925, by a special notification of the Darbars, the administrative functions both Judicial and Executive were invested in the joint Administration Board subject to the general control of the Darbars. The Board appoints an Executive Officer for administrative arrangements selected for three years from Jaipur or Jodhpur State superior service alternately. Again, while the Executive Officer is a member of the Jodhpur State service, the Nazim of Sambhar (Jaipur) is the Controlling Officer, and while the Executive Officer is a member of the Jaipur State service, the Judicial Superintendent at Sambhar (Jodhpur) is the controlling officer.

Land Revenue.

At the last Settlement, the assessment rates were revised. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 15,746/13/- as against Rs. 10,622/14/3 of the previous year. Before the Settlement the cultivators had to pay a number of *lags*, such as *Patwari, Patel or Kanoogo's lags*. With a view to support the old institutions and meet the village expenditure, the old *lags* were abolished and a consolidated *lag* at the rate of 3 pies per rupee on the rents collected, was introduced. There are two grass Farms in the Shamlat tract. The Habaspura Jor-half held by the Jodhpur and half by the Jagirdar of Dadu on behalf of the Jaipur Darbar. The Kalyian Dobri Grass Farm is Shamlat Jor and yielded Rs. 160/- during the year, as against Rs. 175/- in the previous year. Pani grass grows in abundance in villages of Theoda, Kazipura, Naurangpura and Theod. Most of this Panni is gathered by the Northern India Salt Revenue Department and the Shamlat Administration gets very little of the produce.

Judicial.

The Executive Officer exercises power of a first class Magistrate and has power to try suits of the value not exceeding Rs. 1,500/-. Suits of the value exceeding Rs. 1,500/- but not exceeding Rs. 5,000/- are tried by the Controlling Officer. On the criminal side, he has powers of a Sessions Judge. He also exercises appellate and revisional powers with certain restrictions with regard to civil and criminal cases. The Shamlat Board tries original suits of the value exceeding Rs. 5,000/- and is the final Court of Appeal. On the original civil side, 38 cases were pending on 1st October, 1927 and 214 cases were instituted during the year. Of these, 182 cases were disposed of, as against 228 cases disposed of in the last year, leaving a balance of 70 cases at the end of the year.

On the Executive side, 43 cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 220 cases were instituted during the year. Of the total 263 cases, 197 were disposed of, leaving 66 cases pending at the close of the year, as against 259 cases instituted and 241 cases disposed of in the preceding year. The total recoveries were Rs. 9,260/1/6 as against Rs. 14,393/1/3 of the previous year.

On the criminal side, 12 cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 76 were instituted during the year. Of the total 88 cases, 67 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 21 cases at the close of the year, as against 12 cases pending at the beginning of the last year, 72 cases instituted and 73 cases disposed of in the last year

Legislation.

With the new scheme, the principal codes and laws in force in British India, the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, Civil Procedure Code, Stamp Act, Court Fees Act, Registration Act, and the Indian Evidence Act were enforced in their entirety, while certain other Acts were enforced subject to local customs.

Court fees and Stamps.

Shamlat stamp paper of the value of Rs. 2/- was during the year under report added to the list of those of the value of Rs. 25/- Rs. 10/- Rs. 5/- Re. 1/-, -/8/- -/4/- and -/1/-. They are used both for Judicial and non-judicial purposes. The receipts on this account amounted to Rs. 6,519/9- as against Rs. 6,900/10 in the preceding year.

Police.

Under the new Scheme, a Police Sub-Inspector is appointed from either of the States alternately for three years for general control over the Police. The Police force has a strength of four Head Constables in addition to a Drill Instructor of the grade of a Head Constable, twenty constables and our camel Sowars.

Customs.

The collections on account of customs amounted to Rs. 9,134/10/9 as against Rs. 9,307/12/3 in the preceding year. The principal items of import are grains, ghee, textiles, woolen goods, sugar, condiments and opium.

Excise

Revenue on account of liquor and hemp drugs is collected by giving away vending contracts. A contract for distilling and vending of liquor was given for five years with effect from 3rd March, 1928 for Rs. 5,501/- a year. The subjoined table shows collections made during the year as compared with those of the preceding year:—

	1926-27.	1927-28.
Liquor	4,151/-	5,501/-.
Opium	3,150/-	2,142/4/9.
Ganja	400/-	425/-.

Medical.

There is one dispensary maintained by the Board under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer, Jaipur State. In November 1927, the Board on the recommendation of the Jaipur State replaced the Sub-Assistant Surgeon by an Assistant Surgeon from the Jaipur Medical Service. A trained nurse was also added to the Staff.

The small-pox took a heavy toll of the child population. There were altogether 262 deaths and 289 births, as against 221 deaths and 230 births in the preceding year. The patients treated during the year were 11,332, (56 in-patients and 11,276 out-patients) as against 11,089 (23 in-patients and 11,066 out-patients) treated during the preceding year. The daily average of in-door patients was 1·13 and that of out-door patients 68·48. Rs. 4,383/3/9 were spent on the maintenance of the dispensary as against Rs. 3,249/14 in the preceding year.

Municipality.

Before 1925, practically speaking, no Municipal Committee existed. In 1925, a Committee consisting of six members was appointed to look after the sanitation of Sambhar town. The members were selected for a period of three years. The Committee under the Chairmanship of the Executive Officer held 20 sittings. The receipts amounted to Rs. 392/7/3 as against Rs. 340/5 in the preceding year. The Municipality provided 32 electric light points on an annual payment, of Rs. 1,320/- to the local Electric Supply Company.

Education.

Before 1925, there were two schools in Sambhar, Anglo-Vernacular Middle School run by Jodhpur State and a Primary School run by the Jaipur State. With the new scheme of administration, it was decided to maintain an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Sambhar and it was placed under the supervision of the Marwar Education Department. During the year under report, the primary classes were shifted to another building as a Primary School. The number of boys on rolls in

the year under report was 215. 8 boys appeared at the Marwar Middle Examination and 2 passed, as against 6 appeared and 4 passed in the previous year. Rs. 7,657/13/3 were spent on education during the year, as against Rs. 6,026/14/10 during the preceding year.

Receipts and Expenditure

The aggregate revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 43,027/3 as against Rs. 38,521/7- during the preceding year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 35,368/9/6 as against Rs. 31,512/6/2 in the preceding year. Out of the savings in hand, a sum of Rs. 8,000/- was remitted to the Jodhpur and Jaipur State treasuries half and half.

Stamps Department,

Receipts.

The total receipts aggregated to Rs. 2,67,700/- as against Rs. 2,54,587/- last year.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 20,081/- as against Rs. 17,745/ in the preceding year.

Tribute Department.

Succession Case.

At the commencement of the year, 48 cases were pending and 41 were the fresh institutions during the year. Of the total 89 cases, 38 were disposed of, leaving a closing balance of 51 cases. Of these, 16 had been pending for less than 6 months, 7 for less than a year, 14 for less than 2 years, 9 for less than 3 years and 5 for more than three years.

The subjoined table gives details of the succession to important Jagirs sanctioned during the year:—

Number.	Name of Thikana.	Pargana.	Rekh.	Caste or clan.	Name of deceased Jagirdar.	Name of successor.
1	Ladnu	Didwana ..	20,000	Rathor Jodha Kesri Singhot.	Bijeysingh ...	Balsingh.
2	Kitnod ...	Pachpadra ..	7,500	Karnot.	Kishorkaran ...	Tejkaran.
3	Gnanamagra ...	Bilara ...	10,000	Bhabha ...	Rupsingh ...	Indersingh.
4	Irwa	Merta ...	8,775	Mertia ...	Jodhsingh ...	Rirmalsingh.
5	Mahamandir ...	Jodhpur ...	8,150	Ayasji Maharaj.	Gumannathji ...	Shivdan Nathji.
6	Alai	Nagour ...	7.000	Rajput Mandnot.	Achal Singh ...	Tejsingh.
7	Sankhwas ...	Nagour ...	6,000	Chohan Rajput.	Pratapsingh ...	Madhosingh.

On the Kabulayat (Mutation) side out of 35 cases disposals numbered 15 and the closing balance was 20.

The opening balance of patta cases was 8, institutions during the year 4 and disposals 5, leaving a balance of 7 cases at the end of the year. The work of issue of about 500 pattas was found to be in arrears. It was taken in hand, cases were registered and Rs. 22,572/- were recovered as against Rs. 13,738/- in the previous year on account of Patta fees.

Betalbi Sanads.—16 cases for the issue of Betalbi Sanads (Exemption from Hakumat cesses) were pending at the beginning of the year and institutions were 7. Out of the total 23 cases, disposals numbered 9, leaving a balance of 14 cases at the close of the year.

Receipts.

The Receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 9,37,867/- as compared to Rs. 10,76,571/- of the preceding year as detailed below:—

Particulars.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease.
Chakri	4,41,294	4,35,361	—5,933
Rekh	3,81,293	3,41,003	—40,290
Hukamnama	1,85,214	1,06,686	—78,528
Patta Dastoor	13,738	22,572	+8,834
Nazar	21,123	15,022	—6,101
Vaccination	21,235	13,423	—7,812
Interest	3,674	1,879	—1,795
Investigation fee ...	...	1,921	+1,921
Total ...	10,67,571	9,37,867	—1,29,704

Increase under Patta Dastoor, as explained above, was due to recovery of Patta Dastoor on a large number of pattas that had fallen into arrears in the past. The aggregate decrease of Rs. 1,30,000/- may be ascribed to larger collections in the last year owing to that year being an exceptionally good one. On the whole, the collections were far above the average annual collections.

Expenditure.

The Expenditure during the year came upto Rs. 16,729/- as compared to Rs. 13,543/- for the preceding year. The increase of about Rs. 3,000/- was due to the allocation of the pay of two Assistant Superintendents against the Tribute Department which was formerly debited to Budget head "Naib Hakims".

Investigating Officer.

For the fixation or revision of the variable demand of *Chakri*, an investigation into the income of Jagirs was formerly carried out by the Hawala Department. On the formation of the Tribute Department, this work was transferred to it. An Investigating Officer was accordingly appointed as a tentative measure for one year under Sri Darbar's orders with effect from November, 1927, and the scale of the investigation fee was fixed at 2% of the Rekh of the Jagir. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,921/- against an expenditure of Rs. 759/- representing the cost of pay, travelling allowance and other incidental charges. The scheme having been a success, an extension for a further period of one year was sanctioned.

Jagir Levies.

15 footmen of the Jagir militia not commuted to cash, continued to serve at the *Zenani Deori* and *Kapron-ka-Kothar* as before.

Court of Wards.

Classification of Estates according to income.

150 Estates were under the management of the Department during the year. Of these, 2 Thikanas, *viz*; Kuchaman and Nimaj had an annual income of over a lac of rupees, 7 had an income of rupees twenty thousand and over, 6 yielded Rs. 10,000/- and over, 13 yielded Rs. 5,000/- and over, 6 yielded Rs. 4,000/- and over, 7 yielded Rs. 3,000/. and over, and 37 yielded Rs. 1,000/- and over. The remaining 72 estates yielded less than Rs. 1,000/-.

Cost.

In addition to the pay of the officers in the Court of Wards and Hasiyat Court, amounting to Rs. 12,000/- a year borne by the State and a sum of Rs. 32,793/-/9 was spent for the up-keep of the Department as detailed below:—

		Rs.
1.	Pay of the staff	27,780/5/3
2.	Provident Fund and Interest	2,366/8/-.
3.	Travelling Allowance	1,509/1/3
4	Stationery	623/12/3
5.	Printing	362/1/9
6.	Miscellaneous	151/4/3
	Total ...	32,793/-/9

Estates released.

The Jagirdars of the following 13 estates having attained majority, their Thikanas were released from management: —

Khardia, Panchori, Banwarla, Sanwatkua, Kanasar, Manapura, Modara, Sedraya (Heersingh), Sedarya, Janwi, Maoli (Jawahrisingh), Sura Chand and Tilwara (Salimsingh).

Eduction of Wards.

7 Sardars whose estates could afford college expenses were reading in the Mayo College, of whom Thakur Nahar Singh of Auwa was reading in the Post Diploma Class. 24 Sardars were reading in the Rajput Schools, Jodhpur, of whom 15 were members of the Powlett House, bearing their own expenses and 9 were inmates of the Elgin House at State cost, 17 being under age did not begin education, while 47 were too old to join a school and were, therefore, kept in their respective Thikanas for administrative training under Court of Ward's officials. 43 were receiving primary education in their own Thikanas under local teachers.

After finishing their school career, 4 Sardars: the Thakurs of Rakhi, Nawa, Bucheti and Anwana were sent during the year to undergo administration training.

Amount invested for the Wards.

At the commencement of the year, securities worth Rs. 13,30,000/- stood at the credit of the different Thikanas and Rs. 58,000/- were further invested during the year, thus the total investments at the close of the year stood at Rs. 13,88,000/- as below:—

	Rs.
(1) Kuchaman	8,61,250
(2) Nimaj	3,02,600
(3) Sindhari	1,62,800
(4) Nagar	23,800
(5) Diwanji Bilara	15,000
(6) Gular	7,300
(7) Ailana	7,200
(8) Sumel	6,800
(9) Khejarla	700
Total ...	13,88,000

Hasiyat Court.

Number of estates during the year.

At the commencement of the year, there were 131 estates under the Hasiyat Court, yielding an average aggregate income of Rs. 2,16,000/- a year. During the year under report, 6 more estates, with an aggregate income of about Rs. 3,750/- were newly admitted, bringing the total to 137 estates, of which 2 estates with an income of about Rs. 700 were discharged, leaving 135 estates yielding about Rs. 2,19,000 a year at the close of the year.

Amount of debts and how liquidated.

The total encumbrances outstanding against the estates amounted to Rs, 9,54,600 due to the Darbar and Rs. 17,93,000 due to different creditors. During the year Rs. 33,940 were paid towards public debts and Rs. 38,356 to different creditors.

Estates in which debts sized up.

Debts of 6 estates were scrutinised and sized up and schemes for liquidation were framed.

Contribution realised.

The total contribution recovered from Thikanas under control amounted to Rs. 6,659 which with Rs. 822/1 recovered from other sources of revenue, was spent towards the maintenance of the establishment.

Marriage Fund.

At the commencement of the year under report Rs. 12,582/11 were standing to the credit of this Fund, meant for the help of impoverished or hopelessly encumbered Jagirdars and a further sum of Rs. 15,539/9 was recovered by subscription from estates under Court of Wards and Hasiyat Court. Out of the total of Rs. 28,122/4-, Rs. 15,367- were paid by way of free grant to needy Jagirdars and Rs. 1,000 were advanced as a loan (total Rs. 16,367), leaving a balance of Rs. 11/755/4/- at the close of the year.

Central Jail.

Strength.

At the commencement of the year, there were 706 convicts in the Central Jail and 966 and 1,006 were admissions and discharges during the year, leaving a population of 666 at the close of the year.

The average daily attendance was 660·87, as against 728·04 in the last year. Fuller details are given in Appendix XIII.

Health and Vital statistics.

There were 14 deaths as against 8 in the previous year, of whom 2 died of debility and opium habit, 5 of Broncho-pneumonia, Pnemonia and lung disease; 1 of Pthysis, 2 of Mumps and 19 of Heart. Failure and 3 were lunatics. There was an epidemic of mumps and those infected with the disease or were in contact, were segregated for 21 days with the result that the spread of the disease was checked in time. Malaria also spread in a mild form but was subdued very soon. The general kitchen which was much congested was enlarged. The subjoined table shows the vital statistics of all classes of the Jail population during the year:—

Particulars.	1926—27.	1927—28.
Daily average strength . . .	728·04	660·87
Maximum population on any one day . .	885	674
Daily average sick	42·36	46·85
Death rate per mile per annum of average strength .	13·78	21·19

During the year under report the conduct of the prisoners was, on the whole, satisfactory. There were altogether 185 punishments inflicted as against 203 of the previous year. **Discipline.**

There were three executions during the year. **Executions.**

At the commencement of the year, there were 38 under-trial prisoners in the Jail and 237 were newly-admitted and 284 were released, leaving 27 at the close of the year. **Under-trial prisoners.**

The average period of detention of an under-trial prisoner was 1 month and 23 days as against 1 month and 14 days of the last year.

The year opened with one civil prisoner in the Jail and 5 were newly-admitted. All were released during the year. **Civil Prisoners.**

During the year, 97 convicts were granted special remissions and 27 released on the occasion of the birthdays of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, and Sri Bada Maharaj Kunwar Sahib. **Special remissions and release.**

The Receipts and Expenditure during the year were as follows: — **Receipts and Expenditure.**

	1926–27.	1927–28.
Expenditure	1,23,458	1,04,140
Receipts	43,301	38,082

Decrease under expenditure was due to population being less, and grain stuff being cheaper. Decrease under receipts was due to less sale and less working hands under Jail Factory and less income under head "Miscellaneous".

The average dieting charges per prisoner per year comes to Rs. 49/8/3 or -/2/2 per day, as against Rs. 61/8/6 per year or Rs. -/2/9 per day of the last year. The clothing and bedding charges per prisoner were Rs. 8/7/3 per year or Rs. -/11/3 per month as against Rs. 8/14/9 per year or Rs. -/11/6 per month of the last year.

During the year the following additions were made in the Jail: — **Additions in the Jail.**

(1) One office room for the Jailor has been newly-built adjoining the General Office Room.

(2) As a guard is constantly mounted over the condemned prisoner, a *pucca* room for the guard has been set up in Barrack No. VII.

(3) The ward No. 3 of Barrack No. VIII has been sub-divided into two parts and one has been kept apart for the Civil prisoners who are now separated from the ordinary prisoners.

Registration.

3,101 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 36,06,038/- were registered during the year against 2,668 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 37,94,324/- registered during the previous year. 1,212 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 19,47,288/- were registered at the Sadar Office and 1,889 documents of the value of Rs. 16,58,750/- at the Hakumats. The fees realised on this account amounted to Rs. 18,198/- as against Rs. 16,215/- in the previous year. **Documents registered and fees realised.**

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the department had been Rs. 3,353/- as against Rs. 3,411/- in the previous year. **Expenditure.**

Municipality.

Constitution of the Board.

During the year, the Jodhpur Municipal Board was re-constituted whereby not only the whole strength of the Board was enlarged, but a representative character was also given to it. Thus, the Board comprises of one President, 5 ex-officio members and 12 ordinary members, representing the different communities. The ordinary members were to hold office for 3 years. The Municipal Secretary was made Chief Executive Authority, while the Health Officer was placed in immediate charge of the Sanitary Staff for the purposes of sanitation. Four sub-committees were also appointed to deal with the different kinds of work of the Board. The *quorum* for a meeting of the Board was fixed of 9 members, of whom 4 at least were to be ex-officio members. The new constitution came into force in February, 1928.

Cases disposed of by Sub-committees.

The Finance Sub-Committee disposed of all the 69 applications for lights or pavements of streets or water taps that were referred to it. The Building Sub-Committee which has to do more work than all the other Sub-Committees put together, decided 890 cases out of 1,133, leaving a balance of 243 against 368, which had remained pending at the end of the preceding pear. 284 instances of encroachments were reported, out of which 155 cases were disposed of. The Sub-Committee proposed a few simple bye-laws for its guidance which were approved by the Board and passed by the Mehkma Khas. The Sanitation Sub-Committee had to deal with 16 cases. The Board met 13 times during the year and decided 67 cases out of 152. Most of these were appeals against the decisions of the Building Sub-Committee, while a few had been sent back to the Board for re-consideration by the Mehkma Khas.

Appeals to Mehkma Khas.

At the commencement of the year, 96 appeals were pending disposal in Mehkma Khas and 39 appeals were filed during the year. Of these 135 appeals, 7 cases were returned for re-consideration and 49 were disposed of. In 33 cases, decision of the Board was upheld, in 7 cases modified, in 6 cases reversed, while 3 cases were filed. Thus, 79 appeals remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

Hackney carriages.

The number of Hackney carriages plying on hire rose from 133 to 184 during the year, Of these, 8 were 1st class, 15 in 2nd class and 161 in the 3rd class.

Lights and Water supply.

The work for issuing licenses for motor vehicles and drivers was transferred to the Police Department under orders dated 30th March, 1928.

The number of public lights rose from 689 to 691 during the year. One water tap was opened at Hanumanji-ki-Bhakri during the year, thus raising the number of public taps to 291 in the city and environs of Jodhpur.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

The Rabi sowings were commenced in October, and a large area was brought under cultivation in view of the good monsoon of the preceding year.

The monsoon set in, in earnest, in the month of July and was well distributed over the whole of the State. There was a serious break from the end of July to the 3rd week of August which caused some concern; but the situation was redeemed in time by adequate rain towards the 3rd and in the 4th weeks of August. The Khariff crops on the whole did well except in the Mallani, Shergarh and Sheo Parganas and some villages in Nagour Pargana where the rainfall was scanty. Some of the villages of Phalodi and Jodhpur Parganas were visited by locusts, but the damage done was not serious.

Prices of Food stuffs.

As a consequence of good harvests, the prices of food-grains in general were lower during the year than in the preceding year. Wheat and Bajra sold at 6 seers, and 6 seers 13 Ch. per rupee respectively in October, 1927, were sold at 6 seers 10 Chh. and 7 seers 8 Chh. per rupee respectively in September, 1928. The lowest rates for these two staple food-grains were 6 seers, and 6 seers 8 Chh. and highest 7 seers 6 Chh. and 8 seers 3 Chh per rupee respectively. Towards the end of September, 1928, there was a sudden rise in prices, specially of wheat in view of an unprecedented demand from the United Provinces and the Punjab; and keen apprehension of serious hardship due to the rise, and further expected rise of prices was aroused among the public. With a view, therefore, to alley these apprehensions and to save the people from having to pay famine prices in a year of abundance in Marwar, the export of grain from Marwar was in the interests of the general consumers totally prohibited with effect from the 2nd of October.

Appendix XIX shows the rates of food-grains during the year.

Wages.

The fall in prices tended to lower the wages of skilled as well as unskilled labour.

Mills and Factories.

The working of the Mills and Factories in Marwar during the year under report is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Name of Factories or Mills.	H. P.	Average number of persons employed.
I. MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE INDUSTRIES.		
A. Worked by Mechanical Power.—		
1. Shri Sumer Ginning Factory at Bhavi .	22	60
2. Sumer Ginning Factory at Sumerpur .	24	63
3. Maha Laxmi Ginning Factory at Eriupura Road	25	33
4. Edulji Dinshaw Cotton and Wool Pressing Factory at Pali . . .	25	14

Name of Factories or Mills.	H. P.	Average number of persons employed
5. Shri Sumer Hand-loom Factory at Sadri .	10	16
6. Raghunathpura Ginning Factory at Raghunathpura	10	13
7. The Umed Ginning Factory at Bilara .	. .	23
8 Ahmed and Chimni Ram Ginning Factory at Balotra	11	20
9. Leather Tanning Factory at Sumerpur .	. .	14
10. Leather Factory at Bali . .	. .	35
B Worked by Electric Power.—		
45 Flour Mills in Jodhpur . . .	.	91
C. Not worked by Mechanical Power.—		
1. Ram Shyam Printing Press, Jodhpur . .		Temporarily closed.
2. Shri Sumer Printing Press, Jodhpur . .		4
3. The Prabhakar Printing Press, Jodhpur . .		22
4. Sita Ram Printing Press, Jodhpur . .		1
5. Bhuteshwar Printing Press, Jodhpur . .		4
II. DARBAR FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.		
A. Worked by Mechanical Power —		
1. Ice Factory		24
2. Loco, Carriage and Wagon Workshops, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur		1,510
3. Electrical and Mechanical Department Workshop .		341
B. Not worked by Mechanical Power —		
1. Darbar Printing Press, Jodhpur (Partly worked by Electric power)		130·4
2. Marwar Timber Factory . . .		12

Mines and Industries.

Receipts.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,08,611 against the budget estimate of Rs. 1,20,800 or Rs. 19,592 less than those of the last year. The decrease may be chiefly attributed to the fact that royalty on export of lime, whether from Khalsa or Jagir areas, is all credited now to the Customs Department and as the

new lime contractors for even Khalsa areas are not exempt from payment of royalty on export of lime, the contracts under the new arrangement do not fetch the former contract price.

Recoveries.

The statement given below shows the amount of old arrears, demands during the year under report, actual recoveries and the balance remaining unrecovered:—

Old outstandings on 1st October, 1927.	Demands during the year 1927-28.	Recoveries during the year.			Amount written off or reduced owing to cancellation of contract.	Balance of total outstanding on 1st, October 1928.
		Against old arrears.	Against current arrears.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
32,559 0 0	1,12,954 0 0	2,750 0 0	1,05,861	1,08,611 0 0	2,266 0 0	34,636 0 0

Expenditure.

The total expenditure was Rs. 4,666 (including the non-recurring expenses of re-survey of Makrana quarries), against the budget estimate of Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 318 less than that of the last year.

Minerals.

During the year under report, there was considerable increase in the output of gypsum and fuller's earth, as compared with the figures of the previous year, but the output of lime stone, building stone, marble and Wolfram was about the same as last year. A prospecting license for searching coal was given during the year.

The annual output and average daily number of workers are given in the subjoined statement:

No. Name of Mineral	Output.		Average No. of Persons Employed Daily.			
	Quantity in tons.	Value in Rs. at pits mouth.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1. Wolfram .	2 tons.	1,134	2	...	2	4
2. Stone	90,000 „	97,400	390	70	80	540
3 Lime Stone and Kankar .	22,500 „	1,79,000	260	120	120	500
4. Gypsum .	11,000 „	63,180	65	..	15	80
5. Fuller's Earth .	1,390 „	26,500	35	..	12	47
6. Marble .	4,180 „	1,32,700	240	48	180	468

Industry.

As usual, the samples of all sorts of locally prepared articles were sent to different dealers, agents, *etc.* and, everywhere they were appreciated; and a good stock of them was kept for show and sale in the Shree Sardar Museum at Jodhpur; toys, *etc.* of local demand were also sold in the local fairs and station stalls, *etc.* at Jodhpur and in the districts.

The Revenue and Expenditure stood as under:—

	1926-27.	1927-28.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Revenue	1,983	1,988
2. Expenditute	7,906	3,476

Decrease in revenue was due to London agency not working.

Press and Stationery Department.

Average number of employees.

The average number of persons employed during the year was 130·4 against 132·5 of the preceding year.

Equipment.

During the year under report, a double demy wharfedale machine was added to the equipment. The total cost of the equipment at the close of the year was Rs. 80,186.

Marwar Gazette.

The number of subscribers during the year was 479 against 437 in the previous year, The receipts increased from Rs. 3,230 of the previous year to Rs. 3,556. The increase was due to recovery of old outstandings.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,085, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,14,375 as against Rs. 1,05,234 and Rs. 86,419 respectively in the preceding year. The subjoined table gives the receipts and expenditure of the department in detail:—

RECEIPTS	Rs.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.
Printing Receipts	Rs. 73,317	Books ...	9
Sale of Gazette ...	3,556	Balance of stock of articles on 30-9-27	34,186
Sale of old materials ..	24	Establishment charges ..	29,971
Stationery Receipts ...	34,518	Furniture ...	141
Other petty receipts ..	670	Paper	41,666
Previous year's outstandings recovered during the year	10,000	Stationery for sale	31,989
		Ordinary Contingencies	10,599
Stock on hand on 30-9-28	52,457	Net profit	5,981
Total Rs.	1,74,542	Total Rs.	1,74,542

The appreciable increase under receipts was under items, printing and stationery receipts and recovery of old outstandings, while that under expenditure was due to large indents for paper and stationery.

Forest.

Area.

The area of the protected Forest was 404·06 Sq. miles (289·93 Sq. miles under Khalsa and 114·13 Sq miles under Jagir), while that under unclassed forest was 44·57 Sq. miles (25·27 Sq. miles under Khalsa and 19·30 Sq. miles under Jagir). Thus the total area under Forest Conservancy was 448·63 Sq. miles.

Forest Settlement.

Settlement of all the Jagir Forests in Jaswantpura had already been finished except Puran and Doora Jagirs but the latter have come round to follow the settlement of Raji-kia-was Jagir.

Boundary.

192 pucca pillars were made during the year and the existing ones were kept in good order.

Working Plan.

Out of 28 coupes, 23 were sold to contractors as against 20 last year. The increase was due to better demands from Gujrat for fo
The plan of operations was prepared and acted upon as usual.

335 Forest Offences. in comparison to 305 of last year, were compounded during the year under report, increase being due to illicit Anwal shrubs uprooting, etc. cases. **Forest Offences.**

13 cattlepounds remained under the general supervision of the Department. **Cattlepound.**

68,003 Cattle were permitted for grazing in comparison to 65,948 cattle in the last year. **Grazing.**

The revenue and expenditure stand as under, in comparison to the figures of the last year: — **Revenue and Expenditure.**

	1926—27.	1927—28.
Revenue . . .	Rs. 98,627	Rs. 1,20,416
Expenditure . . .	,, 67,134	,, 75,388

The number of plants requiring water increased from 10,000 to 16,127 during the year. The number of plants independant of watering increased from 15,875 to 18,807 during the year. The revenue from arboriculture during the year was Rs. 856 as against Rs. 541 and expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,694 as against Rs. 13,638 in the preceding year. **Arboriculture.**

The management of the Jagir Forests remained under the Department as before. The total revenue and expenditure as compared with those of the last year were as under: — **Jagir Forests.**

	1926—27.	1927—28.
Revenue . . .	Rs. 7,236	Rs. 8,186
Expenditure . . .	,, 3,622	,, 5,815

Increase under revenue is due to better realizations under the heads: grazing and coppice fellings and that under expenditure to re-organisation.

Public Works Department

A new sub-division was formed of part of City Sub-Division and called the Palace Sub-division. It was put under the charge of B. Budhmal who was recently made an Assistant Engineer by His Highness. **New appointments.**

A Sanitary Engineer, Mr. Desai, has been engaged for a period of 5 years and is making rapid improvements in sanitation here.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 16,88,250/8 as detailed below: — **Expenditure.**

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital works	10,95,618	6	3
Repairs	4,31,903	0	0
P. W. D Establishment	1,05,911	5	4
Temporary Establishment	11,793	9	9
Travelling allowance	20,260	15	0
Special Contingencies	13,796	6	1
Ordinary Contingencies	8,671	3	7
Loss in Stores	295	10	0
Total ...	16,88,250	8	0

as against Rs. 16,16,941/9/5 in the previous year. The average for the last 10 years comes to Rs, 10,00,600. The establishment charges worked upto 7·8 per cent. of the total outlay on works and repairs.

Building Works.

The important works done during the year were:—

(1) At Raikabagh, a new bungalow was constructed for Sri Maharaj Kunwar Sahib, the offices of the Household Comptroller remodelled and considerable minor works carried out in the various parts of the Palace.

(2) At Ratanada Palace, because of the Viceroy's visit in January 1928, works were carried out in the main building and Camp.

(3) In connection with the New Palace, the approach roads from Raikabagh and Ratanada were commenced as also railway line, power line, pumping station and demolishing of existing buildings. New offices were built for Electrical and Mechanical Engineer at Jodhpur and Police Superintendent at Jalore.

(4) New Middle Schools were constructed at Bhinmal, Phalodi and Didwana and Primary Schools at Sojat Road, Bhinmal, Barmer and 2 in Jodhpur.

(5) Messrs Stevens and Partners commenced construction of a building for Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji at Raika Bagh.

(6) A Public Park was laid at Raikabagh and work at Balsamand garden continued.

(7) The re-building of the Infantry lines and other Military works was taken in hand.

Communication.

The construction of roads for the convenience of the public was continued. The road between Narainpura Railway Station and Kuchaman City and Sojat Railway Station and Sojat City were completed. The Pali-Falna Road was held up owing to irregularities. In the city, more paved roads were laid down. On the Grand Trunk Road a raised causeway was constructed across the Mandli river and the road between miles 115 and 119 were re-graded and several pipe culverts put in.

Irrigation.

The total expenditure on irrigation was Rs. 1,90,209/-13 of which Rs. 80,309/8/9 was on original works and Rs. 1,09,899/7/6 on repairs. From all irrigation tanks and bunds in the State 78,036/7 bighas of land was irrigated. The total realised on account of irrigation fee amounted to Rs. 1,86,853/13/6 which included certain arrears of previous years, the total demand for the year being Rs. 1,81,980/11/9.

The year 1927-28 was a good one for irrigation, though the water available was not fully utilised, except at Pichiak. In those districts that have been irrigated each year for the last 3 years, considerable water-lodging was experienced.

The monsoon of 1928 was also a good one. Pichiak, Hemawas. Lhoria and Dholerao were all overflowing for some time. Fortunately, no serious damage was done during the floods.

Mr. Standley, retired Chief Engineer of a British India Irrigation Department, was called in during the year to report on the larger tanks. As a result of his suggestions, the weirs at Pichiak and Hemawas were lowered during the year, the damage at Akeli made good and the breach at Kharia temporarily closed.

Part of the Hemawas Jor was taken over and the construction of a network of canals commenced.

Water Supply.

The survey of Kailana catchment and tank by a party of the Survey of India was in progress.

The more important city tanks received water as below, during the year:—

Kailana	...	...	5 ft.	6 Inches.
Gulabsagar	...	...	29 „	0 „ Overflowed.
Fatehsagar	...	...	6 „	2 „
Ranisagar	...	...	3 „	6 „
Baiji ka Talao	...	...	5 „	10 „
Padamsar	...	...	12 „	0 „
Balsamand	...	...	13 „	9 „

Electrical and Mechanical Department.

Receipts.

The receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 7,86,575/- as below:—

	Rs.
Electric Section	5,02,627
Mechanical „	50,713
Ice and Aerated Water Factory	55,325
Water Works Section	1,33,906
Telephone Section	13,096
Conservancy and Dumping ground	28,856
Profit and sale of Stores	2,052

as against Rs. 5,96,734 in the last year.

Expenditure.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,43,235 out of which Rs. 2,75,835/- were spent on Capital Works and Rs. 6,67,400 on maintenance as per details given below:—

Capital.—			Rs.	
1. Electrical Section	...	...	... 2,13,451	
2. Mechanical „	...	...	... 66	
3. Water Works Section	...	...	... 37,363	
4. Telephone Section	...	...	... 2,923	
5. Conservancy and Dumping ground		...	... 22,032	
				2,75,835
Recoverable works.—			Rs.	
Electrical Section	...	...	... 1,85,156	
Mechanical Section	...	...	... 40,161	
Ice and Aerated Water Factory		...	... 35	
Water Works Section	...	...	... 66,497	
Telephone Section	...	...	.. 6,542	
Conservancy and Dumping ground		...	... 25,777	
				3,24,118

Maintenance.—	Rs.	
Electrical Section. . . .	1,70,358	
Mechanical Section. . . .	14,620	
Ice and Aerated Water Factory . .	24,810	
Water Works Section . . .	21,629	
Telephone Section	6,874	
Conservancy and Dumping ground . .	25,101	
		2,63,392
Establishment.—	Rs.	
Establishment	59,445	
Travelling allowance . . .	1,019	
Contingencies	11,459	
		71,923
Loss in Stores		7,967

General. Lights and fans were installed in several State Offices and Bungalows. The Ghasmandi main was enlarged from 2½″ & 3″ to 4″ and that of Sardar main from 4″ & 3″ to 5″ & 4″ with a view to allow greater quantity of water for the public, 3 new telephones were installed during the year. The number of electric consumers rose from 920 in the preceding year to 1,111 in the present year, and those of water consumers from 170 to 337.

Garage.

Number of Cars. The total number of vehicles in the Garage during the year was 98 against 89 in the preceding year.

Cars on duty. The average number of vehicles on duty was 43 cars and 8 lorries per day.

Cars under repairs. The number of vehicles under repairs was 180 out of which 156 were cars and 24 lorries. They were repaired at a cost of Rs. 37,850 which gives an average of Rs 210/- per vehicle.

Gardens.

The remodelling of Balsamand garden was almost completed and a new garden around the bungalow for Sri Maharaj Kunwar Sahibs was constructed during the year. The planting of lawns in the Public Park was finished The other gardens were maintained and kept in good order.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 1,621/5/9 and Rs. 78,860/3 against Rs. 6,107/4/6 and Rs. 69,939/3/4 respectively of the last year. The decrease under receipts was due to exceptionally good crop of mangoes last year and its failure this year; and increase under Expenditure was due to more expenses under "Water charges".

The expenditure under Capital budget for remodelling of gardens through Executive Engineer, P. W. D. was Rs. 73,255/2/6 and that under Viceregal Visit through this department was Rs. 4,470/2/3.

Jodhpur Railway.

Total Mileage.

The total mileage of railways owned by the State was 642·91 as in the preceding year of which 617·66 was metre guage and 25·25 narrow guage.

Earnings.

The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 72,63,089 as against Rs. 64,94,313 in the previous year. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 20,52,904 as against Rs. 23,82,644/- during the preceding year. Thus, the decrease in the net earnings was Rs. 3,29,740.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the Capital cost, working expenditure, *etc.* for years 1926-27 and 1927-28 ending 31st July.

	1926—27.		1927—28.	
	J. Railway.	P.B.L.Ry.	J. Railway.	P.B.L.Ry.
Capital outlay including Suspense on Open line . .	3,60,46,413	2,92,956	3,72,01,630	2,92,956
Gross earnings . .	64,39,495	54,818	72,01,719	6,370
Gross earnings per train mile .	5·22	2·98	5·51	2·42
Working expenses . .	40,84,535	27,134	49,92,896	2,17,289
Working expenses per train mile .	3 31	1 48	3·82	8 58
Net earnings . .	23,54,960	27,684	22,08,823	–1,55,919
Percentage of working expenses to Gross earnings . .	63·43	49 50	69·33	354·06
Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay including suspense.	6·53	9·45	5·94	–53·22

Equipment.

The subjoined statement gives an account of the total number of locomotives, carriages, *etc.* owned by the Railway.—

Description.	1926—27.		1927—28.	
	Jodhpur Ry.	P. B. L. Ry.	Jodhpur Ry.	P. B. L. Ry.
Locomotives. . .	105	2	108	2
Passenger carriages . .	218	5	241	5
Other passenger vehicles .	60	...	64	...
Goods stock . .	2,500	10	2,619	10

Passenger Traffic.

The following statement shows the total number of passengers carried, the amount realised from the traffic, *etc.* during the year—

Description.	1926—27 August, 1926 to July, 1927.		1927—28 August, 1927 to July, 1928.	
	Jodhpur Ry.	P. B. L. Ry	Jodhpur Ry.	P. B. L Ry.
Number of passengers carried.	21,47,244	83 901	21,46,041	79,908
	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Passenger Miles . .	11,26,09,393	1,118,367	11,18,63,205	10,63,208
Average journey . .	52 54	13 33	52·13	13·31
Earnings from passengers carried . .	Rs 24,61,911	Rs. 35,467	Rs. 24,54,256	Rs. 33,996
Average rate charged per passenger per mile .	Pies. 4 20	Pies. 6 09	Pies. 4 21	Pies. 6 14
Total Coaching Earnings .	Rs. 28,81,276	Rs. 37,770	Rs. 28,82,657	Rs. 36,585

The decrease under Pipar Bilara Light Railway was mainly due to the line having been entirely washed away from 6th July to 31st July, 1928 on account of heavy rains.

Goods Traffic.

The following table shows the amount of goods carried during the year—

Description.	1926–27 August, 1926 to July, 1927.		1927–28 August, 1927 to July, 1928.	
	Jodhpur Ry.	P. B. L. Ry.	Jodhpur Ry.	P. B. L. Ry.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Number of tons carried .	580,916	9,847	713,527	11,591
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Net ton miles . .	8,12,55,580	1,10,355	10,61,05,423	300,133
Average haul . .	139 87	16 12	148 71	25 89
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Earnings from tonnage carried.	31,43,920	16,877	38,27,368	24,412
Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile . .	Pies. 7·43	Pies. 29·36	Pies. 6·93	Pies. 15·62
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total goods earnings .	31,55,888	17,048	38,37,470	24,785
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of Stations .	89	4	89	4

Train Miles.

The statement below shows train miles for the year ending 31st July 1928 compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:—

Description of trains.	Jodhpur Railway.		P. B. L. Railway.		Difference.	
	1926-27.	1927-28	1926-27.	1927-28.	J. Ry.	P.B.L.Ry.
Passenger . .	317,667	339,003	50		21,336	–50
Mixed . .	568,105	553,007	18,216	17,069	–15,098	–1,147
Goods . .	317,387	362,018	128		44,631	–128
Departmental .	30.200	52,432		8,259	22,232	8,259
Total .	1,233,359	1,306,460	18,394	25,328	73,101	6,934

The increase in passenger train miles and corresponding decrease in mixed train miles is due to some of the mixed trains being treated as passenger trains in the year under review and to an increased running of special trains.

The increase in goods train miles is commensurate with the increased goods earnings

The increase in departmental train miles is due to more material trains having run on account of relaying and construction of Makrana-Parbatsar Line, relaying of steel sleepers on Luni-Jodhpur Section and conversion of Pipar Bilara Light Railway into Metre-guage *etc.*

Capital Expenditure.

The statement below gives the capital expenditure on Open Line excluding Construction and Suspense against final heads for the year as compared with the previous year.—

HEADS.	1926–27	1927–28	Difference.
1. Structural Engineering Works .	7,59,168	13,29,340	5,70,172
2. Equipment . . .	1,83,753	87,537	–96,216
3. Rolling Stock . . .	10,95,732	2,47,709	–8,48,023
4. General charges . .	1,370		–1,370
Total .	20,40,023	10,64,586	–3,75,437

Summary of Capital expenditure as compared with the Budget grant.—

Main Heads.	Grant 1927-28.	Expenditure 1927-28.	Difference.	
			Savings.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Open line:—				
1. Works . .	13,55,860	13,46,935	8,925	. .
2. Machinery .	1,04,474	69,942	34,532	. .
3. Rolling Stock .	9,25,442	2,47,709	6,77,733	. .
London Stores .	—1,44,987	—1,48,188	3,201	. .
Total .	22,40,789	15,16,398	7,24,391	. .
B. Construction .	8,34,280	8,46,953	. .	12,673
Grand Total .	20,75,069	23,63,351	7,11,718	. .

Compensation Claims.

During the year under report Rs. 699/- were paid in claims compensation against Rs. 4,050/- in the previous year. The decrease in net amount paid is due partly to more credits on account of sales of lost property and unclaimed goods and to vigilance.

Staff.

The total number of employees on Jodhpur Railway was as shown below:—

Particulars.	Staff and Permanent and Temporary and Cost			
	1926-27.		1927-28.	
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
European . . .	31		32	
Anglo-Indians . .	21		21	
Indians . . .	8,163		7,780	
Total .	8,215	25,09,064	7,833	26,26,034

The increase under Europeans is due to Mr. D M. Dady, Senior Assistant Auditor, being erroneously excluded from the European Category last year. Decrease under Indians is due to retrenchment in Workshops. The increase in cost is attributable to introduction of Train Control System, usual annual increments to staff and more labour employed on construction.

Accidents and Floods.

On August, 20th heavy rain fell in Jodhpur which caused a minor breach at mile 135/21-22 which was repaired the same night.

Due to heavy local rains, the line at mile 162/11-15 between Rohat and Luni Junction, was breached in 4 places in the evening of July 5th and through running was re-established in the evening of July 8th.

Lines under construction.

During the year under review, the following works were carried out:—

(1) The construction of the Makrana-Parbatsar Branch (13 miles) was completed and opened on 1st August, 1928

(2) The conversion of the Pipar-Bilara Light Railway from 2′ to Metre-guage was completed and opened on 2nd August, 1928. This involved the construction of two bridges, one of 11 spans of 20′ arches across the Jogri river and the other of 5 spans of 20′ across the Luni river.

(3) On the Samdari-Jalore Section of the Samdari-Bhinmal Branch, the earth work was almost completed and track carried up to mile 6. A bridge across the Luni river was completed. It is the largest bridge on Jodhpur Railway and consists of 20 spans of 38′ and 10 spans of 40′.

(4) Extensions to the Sursagar Quarry Siding were carried out.

(5) The siding from Raikabagh Palace to the site of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur's new Palace on the Chhittar Hill was commenced during the year.

Rolling Stock.

A special corridor vestibule train consisting of 7 bogie vehicles was built for His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. One saloon was obtained from England, two were of former construction and the remaining four vehicles were built in Jodhpur shops during the year.

In addition of the above, the following were added to the Rolling Stock during the year. —

Description.	Number of stock added.
Engines—	
H. G. Class Engines	3
Coaching Vehicles—	
Officer's Carriages	1
Third Class Carriages (Bogies) . . .	11
Third Class, with Brake Van Bogies . . .	4
Bogie, Third class, with Brake Van, without Dynamo and Cells.	3
Composite Carriages (Bogie) . . .	2
Composite 1st, 2nd, Inter and Third. . .	2
Refreshment Car fitted with a Refregerator . .	1
Inter and Third class Bogie . . .	1
Family first Class	1
Goods Stock —	
12-wheeled bogie water tank. . . .	3

Inspections.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur inspected the Railway in December, 1927, giving particular attention to the following:—

Gypsum Quarries at Badwasi, Makrana Quarries at Makrana.

Lime Kilns at Gotan and Jaswantgarh Ladnu Section.

The importance of and the beneficial results following personal inspection by His Highness, cannot be over-estimated.

The Railway was inspected by the Senior Government-Inspector, Circle No. 5, in February, 1928.

Customs.

Receipts.

The receipts for the year under report were Rs. 25, 56. 320/-, the highest figure over reached which shows that there has been general advance in the prosperity of the country and steady increase in trade.

Imports.

The total receipts under imports were Rs. 17,50,645/- showing an excess of Rs. 30,433 over those of the previous year. The items of import, contributing more than Rs. 5.000/- as compared with the figures for the preceding year, were Tobacco, Manihari, Sugar and Cotton seeds. The receipts under these heads alone were Rs. 7,16,659 or Rs. 1,06,721 in excess of the receipts of the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 71,290/- was under the items of Kirana, cloth twist or yarn, Jaggery and silver. The fall in Kirana, cloth and Jaggery was partly due to less marriages and funeral feasts. The twist or yarn showed a continual decrease for some years which was due to series of prosperous years when the people resorted to cultivation and field labour.

Exports.

This head contributed an income of Rs. 7,64,986/- with an excess of Rs. 1,83,746/- over the figures of the last year. The principal items of export were grains, *ghee*, cotton, wool, animals, limestones and hides. The increase under the first six was due to good years and better demands in foreign markets, grains alone contributing nearly a lac and a half more than that of the previous year. Export duty and Royalty on lime, formerly realised by Mining Department, were transferred to this Department during the year. There was an appreciable decrease under item "Seeds" of Rs. 81,024/-. The decrease was due to less demand for seeds during the year.

Expenditure.

The subjoined table gives details of the expenditure during the year as compared with that in the preceding year.—

Heads.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Cost of collection	2,30,915	2,31,424
2. Rebate	3,581	5,945
3. Refunds	13,272	7,523
Total ...	2,47,768	2,44,892

Tariff changes.

The following changes were made in the Customs Tariff during the year under report:—

(1) Export duty on bones began to be charged on the carrying capacity of a wagon.

(2) Import duty on timber when levied on wagon-loads was to be realised on the minimum carrying capacity calculated for the purpose of charging Railway freight minus 18 % instead of full capacity weight of the wagon.

(3) The penalty of -/8/- was to be charged for non-production of an Excise pass by a license holder for any excisable article

taken from one place to another in Marwar when the article exceeded the limit of possessions as allowed by Excise regulations.

(4) Half the amount of customs duty to be charged in future on motors and Lorries imported for plying on hire.

(5) (*a*) Export duty formerly credited to the Mining Department was transferred to the Customs Department to be charged as under:—

1. Lime (Kali) from limestones-/2/- per md.
2. Lime (Chuna) from lime Kankar -/-/6 „ „
3. Murad.

(*b*) In the case of lime, a deduction of 10 % was to be allowed while calculating the amount of duty per wagon load of lime (Kali) from the weight on which Railway freight was charged.

(*c*) Station Masters on Jodhpur Railway were authorised to issue Export Rawanahs for lime when booked from their Stations in Marwar.

(*d*) Later on Export duty on Kali lime and its maundage was fixed as under and 10% deduction allowed in weight.—

Carrying capacity.	Export duty.
	Rs.
404 maunds.	36/-
394 „	35/-
374 „	33/8/-
272 „	25/-
200 „	18/-

(6) Import duty on grease charged at Rs. 1/4/- per maund.

(7) Import duty on Mohwa reduced from Rs. 1/4/- to -/8/- per maund.

(8) (*a*) In cases where foreign wool in transit was first booked to any station in Marwar and then stocked and cleaned, duty on 5 srs. per maund or consignment under transit was levied on wool thus stocked but declared to be exported uncleaned. This concession was being abused. Hence 5 Srs. per maund of wool in transit stocked was made liable to duty.

(*b*) Foreign wool coming by road into Marwar and stocked before being booked was not to be taxed, provided the period for storing did not exceed one month and provided it was not cleaned.

(9) Export duty on Fuller's earth was reduced from one anna to three pies per maund and Gunga earth, (an inferior kind of fuller's earth) and other clays which were so far exempted from duty, were classed as Fuller's earth and made liable to duty.

Excise and Salt Department.

EXCISE.

Country Liquor.

The Madras system as explained in the preceding report was in vogue. Khan Sahib Byramshaw K. Illava had during the year run the last year of supply contract granted to him for a period of 5 years ending 30th September 1928.

The still-head duty was slightly increased on Asa Nos. I and II, thus reducing the margin of profit to -/14/- per gallon and the selling price of Chhata liquor only in rural areas (*i. e.* areas other than Jodhpur City and border Zone) was raised from 6/6 to 6/12 per gallon, thus increasing the margin of profit to Rs. 1/4/- per gallon as the following table will show: —

Kind.	Cost price.	Duty.	Wholesale price (total) of Columns 2 and 3.	Retail selling price.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Asa No. I . .	2 13 0 Urban .	20 5 0	23 2 0	24 0 0
	Rural .	18 3 0	21 10 0	22 8 0
	Border .	18 11 0	21 8 0	22 8 0
Asa No. 2 .	1 14 0 Urban .	7 11 9	9 10 0	10 8 0
	Rural .	6 3 9	8 2 0	9 0 0
	Border .	5 13 9	7 12 0	9 0 0
Chhata .	1 4 6 Urban .	5 5 6	6 10 0	7 8 0
	Rural .	4 3 6	5 8 0	6 12 0
	(Coloured) Border .	1 15 6	3 4 0	3 12 0 to 4 8 0

During the year under report, 242 retail licenses were issued and the total consumption of the different kinds of liquor aggregated 5,22,042 bottles against 4,72,798 bottles in the preceding year.

Foreign Liquor.

The import duty underwent no change. 4 licenses for the retail vend of foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor and 8 licenses for the import, possession and sale of rectified Methylated and denatured spirits were issued on payment of the prescribed fees during the year.

Hemp-drugs.

This was the second year of the triennial contract given to Kalal Bhura at Rs. 14,906/- per annum.

The following rates of export duty, Darbar Excise duty and wholesale and retail selling prices of the various drugs were current during the year under report:—

Kind of drug.	Export duty.	Darbar Excise duty.	Wholesale price.	Retail price.
Bhang	...	Rs. 8/- per maund on local produce .	1½ seer per rupee .	1¼ seer per rupee.
Ganja	20/- per Md.	205/- per Md.	9/- per Sr .	10/- per seer.
Charas .	20/- per Sr.	1,760/- do.	90/- do.	100/- do.

Note:—The export duty on Ganja last year was Rs. 25/- per maund. During the year under report it was reduced to Rs. 20/- per maund and the difference of Rs. 5/- was added to duty as per condition of the contractor's license. Similarly, the export duty on Charas was reduced from Rs. 60/- to 20/- per seer with effect from 1st July 1928 and the difference of Rs. 40/- per seer or Rs. 1,600/- per maund was added to duty.

70 Licenses were issued for retail vend of drugs and the consumption aggregated as under;—

Bhang	...	...	..	208 maunds.
Ganja	...	...	...	53¼ do.
Charas	...	...	..	8½ do.

Opium.

The system for the import and sale of raw opium by wholesale and retail as outlined in the preceding year's report, remained unaltered as also no change was made in import duty and retail selling price.

The total number of wholesale and retail licenses issued during the year was 26 and 406 respectively, and 628 Mds. 8 Srs. and 7½ Chs, of raw opium was withdrawn from the bonded warehouses at Jodhpur and Pali on payment of duty against 622 Mds. 37 Srs. 3 Chs. in the preceding year.

Receipts.

The actual receipts had been as under during the year under report:—

Name of Heads.	1927–28.
Country Liquor.—	
Still-head duty	3,69,380
License fees	52,657
Sale of old *Asa*	55
Old claims	811
Foreign Liquor:—	
License fees	466
Import duty	6,199

Name of Heads	1927-28.
Hemp-drugs:—	
Excise duty	17,460
License fees	12,703
Opium·—	
Import duty	1,23,448
Excise duty	1,23,995
License fees	1,73,544
Miscellaneous —	
Fines, fees and confiscations	3,226
Other petty receipts	1,712
Total	8,85,836 against 8,64,873 in the preceding year.

Cases of breach of Excise Law and Rules.

The subjoined table gives details of cases of breach of Excise Law and Rules.—

Particulars.	Liquor.	H. Drugs	Opium.	Total.
Cases pending on 1–10–1927	10	1	10	21
Instituted during the year	129	5	41	175
Total	139	6	51	196
Disposed of during the year	125	6	45	176
Balance at the end of the year under report.	14	0	6	20

SALT.

Salt.

The year under report was the second year of monopoly contract granted to Messrs. Ramdial Srikishen for a term of 3 years ending 30th September, 1929. The rate of Darbar duty Rs. 1/4/- per maund on duty-free salt remained unaltered.

Edible Salt.

2,35,425 maunds of duty-free salt was taken delivery of by the contractor from the various leased sources against 2,42,600 maunds in the preceding year *i. e.*, 25,425 Mds. in excess of the minimum guaranteed quantity of 2,10,000 maunds.

***Khara*, Saltpetre and *Sajji*.**

Licenses for the manufacture of *Khara*, Saltpetre and *Sajji* were as usual put to auction and given to highest bidders.

Receipts.

The net earnings of the department aggregated as under:—

Duty		2,98,461
Fines and Confiscations		616
Khara		3,470
Old claims		56
Royalty		4,44,306
Sale proceeds of Salt		538
Sale proceeds of *Sajji*		25
Saltpetre		1,075
Other petty receipts		88
	Total	7,48,635 against 6,52,085 in the preceding year.

Treaty payments of salt Rs. 9,61,395/- being a fixed figure was separated from the Salt Revenue and transferred to Revenue Head No. XX. Treaties.

Note:—Increase over last year is due to receipt of more royalty owing to enhanced sales of Government Salt at Sambhar.

Cases of breach of Salt rules.

The number of cases against breach of salt rules pending at the close of last year was 1, and 5 cases were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 6, all of which were disposed of during the year under report.

Staff and Changes.

No change was made in the existing strength of staff during the year:—

Expenditure Excise and and Salt (combined).

Establishment		52,838
Travelling allowance		3,737
Contingencies special		5,886
do. ordinary		2,368
	Total	64,829 against 77,130 in the preceding year.

Jodhpur Mint.

Coinage.

The number of gold Mohars coined at the Mint during the year was 93,997½ as against 62,754½ in the preceding year.

Revenue

The revenue realised from the different sources was:—

		Rs.		
(1)	Mint duty on gold	21,924	6	6
(2)	Mint duty on silver	3	1	0
(3)	Mint duty on precious stones	711	10	3
(4)	Contract fee from gold and silver lace	3,893	0	0
(5)	Miscellaneous	1,765	2	9
		28,297	4	6

as against Rs. 19,596-5-9 in the preceding year. The increase was mainly under duty on gold which includes seigniorage of gold Mohars.

Expenditure

The working expenses came up to Rs. 5,010-7-0 as against Rs. 3,467-5-3 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER V.

Finance and Accounts.

Revenue and Expenditure —In the appendices which will be found at the end of this report, a detailed record is given of the budget and the account figures for the financial year 1927-28 under review.

In a condensed form these figures are detailed below:—

Budgets.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Budget	Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.
Opening Balances—				
Current Account	21,99,368	21,99,368	...	...
Deposit	15,97,902	15,97,902	..	..
I Revenue Budget	1,17,90,600	1,36,35,527	1,12,31,640	1,05,20,989
(Budget Surplus)	...	...	(5,58,960)	(31,14,538)
Surplus	...	...	43,56,230	69,11,808
Total	1,55,87,870	1,74,32,797	1,55,87,870	1,74,32,797
Balance	43,56,230	69,11,808	...	...
II Debt Head Budget (Net figures)	4,23,500	5,40,616	...	...
Balance surplus	...	..	47,79,730	74,52,424
Total	47,79,730	74,52,434	47,79,730	74,52,424
Balance	47,79,730	74,52,424	...	...
III Investments	13,85,300	13,82,275	...	5,67,964
Balance surplus	..	...	61,62,030	82,66,735
Total	61,62,030	84,34,699	61,62,030	88,34,699
Balance	61,62,030	88,66,735	...	...
IV Capital Budget	...	...	49,79,110	40,91,357
Closing Balance—				
Current Account	...	...	11,82,929	41,75,378
Deposit Account	...	...		
Total	61,62,030	83,66,735	61,62,030	82,66,735

The summarized, estimated and actual balances under the different Sub-budgets were as detailed below:—

	Estimated.	Actuals.	Difference.
Opening Balance	37,97,270	37,97,270	...
I. Revenue Budget	5,58,960	31,14,538	+25,55,578
II. Debt Heads	4,23,500	5,40,616	+1,17,116
III. Investment	13,82,300	8,14,311	—5,67,989
IV. Capital	—49,79,110	—40,91,357	+8,87,753
Closing Balance	11,82,920	41,75,378	+29,92,458

This report is not the place for a detailed analysis of these results which have been fully explained in the notes accompanying the budget of the year under examination.

The budget estimates of receipts counted on a total revenue of Rs. 1,22,51,600 when the budget was compiled at the beginning of the year. This forecast was subsequently reduced to Rs. 1,17,90,600 due to an additional grant of Rs. 4,61,000 sanctioned to cover the Darbar's share of depreciation on Rolling Stock and Machinery as between the Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur Hyderabad Railway (Government) and the Bikaner Railway sanctioned under C. R. No. 27 dated 3rd May, 1928.

The actual revenue collections amounted to Rs. 1,36,35,527, resulting in an increase of Rs. 18,44,927 or 15·7% of the amended estimates. The Railway contributed an increased revenue of Rs. 7,57,000 odd, and the balance was due to an exceptionally fortunate revenue year.

The original budget estimate of expenditure amounted to a total of Rs. 1,05,67,500 and the additional grants sanctioned during the course of the year raised the grant to Rs. 1,12,31,640 against the expenditure of Rs. 1,05,20,989 or a saving of Rs. 7,10,651 over the sanctioned grants. This saving is due to the grants in a number of departments under the head—Establishment and Contingencies owing to one cause or another—not being spent. For the most part, these lapses were provided again in the budget of 1928-1929.

The Debt Heads Budget consists of various accounts, *viz.*; Remittances, Deposits, Advances, *etc.* under which it is very difficult to estimate figures accurately. The net difference of Rs. 1,17,116 between the actuals and the budgetted estimates represents 2 per cent. on the gross totals under the Debt Heads—Debits and Credits and requires no explanation.

Under Investments, the variation of Rs. 5,67,989 is mainly explained by a temporary investment in Government 3½% Sterling Bonds of Rs. 5,34,000 which was not anticipated when the budget was framed.

The Capital Budget shows an outlay of Rs. 40,91,357 against Rs. 49,79,110 allotted, resulting in a saving of Rs. 8,87,753 as detailed in the summarized figures below:—

Department.	Budget.	Actuals.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodhpur Railway .	30,75,100	25,11,539	—5,63,561
2. P. W. D. .	13,35,100	10,95,618	—2,39,482
3. Electrical and Mechanical Deptt. .	3,56,910	2,75,835	—81,075
4. Gardens Department .	72,500	69,144	—3,356
5. Motor Garage .	1,39,500	1,39,221	—279
Total .	49,79,110	40,91,357	—8,87,753

The lapsing of such a large proportion of the grant under the Railway is mainly due to the credit transaction arising out of the settlement of the respective shares of the depreciation rolling stock and Machinery as between the Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur Hyderabad Railway (Government) and the Bikaner Railway. The Darbar's shares of the depreciation debt has been charged to revenue as already explained above.

The lapsing of the grants under the P. W. D. and Electrical and Mechanical Department is due to its being found impossible to complete the large programme contemplated at the beginning of the year. These lapses have been provided for in the next year's budget 1928—29.

Local Audit:—During the year under review, the total number of inspections conducted by the staff was 44 as against 24in the last year. Looking to the important part this section is playing in the State Administration in connection with the re-organization of the accounts system, it was found necessary to increase the staff by two additional Inspectors.

Provident Fund.—The fund is progressing rapidly and the following statement of financial position shows the progress made during the year:—

(1) Opening Balance ... Rs. 8,08,618-8-0

(2) Credits during the year ... Rs. 2,65,118-11-5

Total ... Rs: 10,73,737-3-5

(3) Payments during the year ... Rs. 68,551-2-11

(4) Closing Balance Rs. 10,05,186-0-6

The total number of subscribers at the end of the year is 3,047 against 2,843 during the last year.

The bonus of a sum equivalent to subscriptions plus interest on the accumulated balances on the total number of accounts paid by the Darbar is Rs. 1,33,291-2-0.

The total assests on account of the Provident Fund subscription at the close of the year amount to Rs. 29,02,896-5-6. State subscribers Rs. 10,05,186-0-6 and Railway subscribers Rs. 18,97,710-5-0, as against the balances of Rs. 24,79,403-1-0 on 1st October 1927, when the financial year commenced.

Pensions.—The number of pensioners paid by the Darbar is shown below:—

	No. when the year opened.	No. when the year closed.
(*a*) Government Military pensioners ...	1,191	1,199
(*b*) State Military pensioners ...	678	685
(*c*) Stipendaries ...	152	158
(*d*) Compensation payment holders ...	296	300
Total ...	2,317	2,342

The contribution of a *per capita* grant towards the cost of the measures introduced by the Darbar for payment of pension to the Government Military pensioners received from the Government amounted to Rs. 3,855.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Department.

Vital Statistics.

In Jodhpur City, 1,603 births and 1,786 deaths were registered, giving a birth rate of 30·75 and a death rate of 34·26 per thousand compared with a birth rate of 31·86 and a death rate 36·69 in the previous year.

The causes of deaths were reported as follows:—

Small-pox	5
Measles	2
Fever	1,406
Diarrheoa and Dysentery	47
Snake-bite	1
Injuries	26
Respiratory	67
All other diseases	232
Total	1,786

Sanitation.

The sanitation of the Jodhpur City seems to be good and further measures to improve it are in contemplation.

Sanitation in rural areas is being gradually improved. The staff of vaccinators trained in Elementary Hygiene and Sanitation have been doing the work and giving necessary instructions to the people of the villages to adopt the sanitary arrangements.

Arrangements are being worked out for the maintenance of Vital Statistics in the villages.

Public Health.

There was no epidemic during the year under report and the general health was reported from all quarters to be satisfactory. However, improvements are being introduced so far as preventive measures are concerned; as for instance, compulsory vaccination of children, according to the Vaccination Act, a systematic institution of medical inspection of school children, *etc., etc.*

It is satisfactory to note that the employment of vaccinators during the non-working season for the purpose of carrying out elementary propaganda of village sanitation and checking of Vital Statistics was started and will, it is hoped, prove a happy beginning to a successful end by the co-operation of the District Officers and the Jagirdars as there are indications evident that the village inhabitants and the Jagirdars have been made to understand the necessity of their co-operation in the interests of sanitation.

Medical Institutions.

24 Public Hospitals and dispensaries were opened throughout the year, and in addition to these, the non-public medical institutions numbered 5, *viz*; Palace, Fort, Rajput Nobles School and Leper Asylum Dispensaries and Central Jail Hospital, Jodhpur.

Number of patients treated and cured.

The number of in-patients and out-patients treated was 3,809 and 3,01,729 against 3,336 and 3,04,808 respectively during the previous year.

There was an increase of 12·16 per cent. in In-patient, and a slight decrease of 1·02 per cent. in Out-patients.

The number of Major and Minor operations performed during the year under report was 2,986 and 11,763 against 2,315 Major and 10,781 Minor operations respectively performed in the last year.

Hewson Hospital.

The number of Major Operations performed in the Hewson Hospital, during the year under report was 1,383, as compared with 1,480 of the last year. The slight fall in the number (97) was attributable partly to the absence of the Principal Medical Officer, Raj Marwar, for four months, and partly to the illness of the Assistant Surgeon Incharge. But it is gratifying to note that there has been corresponding increase of 160 in the number of the Minor Operations, which was 1,890 for this year as compared to 1,730 of the last year.

The number of In-door patients treated was 1,822 as compared with 1,561 of the last year, showing an increase of 261 patients.

The number of the out-door patients treated was 51,612 as compared with 48,391 of the last year, and 42,881 of the year before last. It will thus be seen that Out-door department is much appreciated by the people of Jodhpur.

Section (Surgical).

Operations of almost all kinds and on almost all the different parts of human body were performed, for instance, Appendicectomy, Cholecystostomy, Coecostomy, Lateral Anastomosis of Intestines, Gastro-Je-junystomy, and operations for Intestinal Obstruction; for Hernias for removal of Stones in the Bladder and of Cataractous lenses, *etc., etc.*

Perhaps, it will not be out of place to mention briefly a very few of them:—

(*a*) 27 Abdominal Sections were performed during the year under report.

(*b*) 15 Appendices were removed.

(*c*) In one case the Gall Bladder was drained by Cholecystostomy.

(*d*) In one case of Hernia the Appendix was found chronically inflamed and removed.

(*e*) One case of Diverticular Abscess or left-sided Appendix was successfully operated.

(*f*) One patient suffering from Chronic Gastric Ulcer was treated by Gastro-Je-junostomy.

(*g*) Four cases of Intestinal Obstruction were treated.

85 stones were removed from the Urinary bladder, out of which 47 were done by Crushing and 38 by Suprapubic route.

423 operations were performed on eyes as compared to 381 done last year.

Most of these injections were of Novarsenobillon for the treatment of Syphilitic affections. A few of them were of Tartarated Antimony for treatment of Oriental sores.

A few cases of pernicious Anaemia were beneficially treated by administration of fresh liver and liver substance. **Section 2.**

A case of Convulsions in a child was Oetiologically traced to the presence of Dipilidium Nana the Ova of which was discovered from Stools.

A case of Hodgkins disease was diagnosed by examination of blood and the section of the enlarged glands.

392 cases were examined for Medico-legal purposes. **Section 3.**

143 patients were sent for Anti-rabic treatment at Kasauli. **Section 4.**

The total number of Skiagrams taken during the year was 1,472, including Barium meals. **Section 5. (X-Rays Department.)**

58 patients were treated by Electricity and X-Rays. On an average, six patients per day attended the X-Rays Department for Physic-therapy.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Shiv Dutta Ujwal, remained in charge of the X-Rays Department. Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Kedar Nath Anand was also sent to Dehradun at the X-Rays Institute for receiving training in X-Rays. Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Abdul Ghafoor, was also sent to Dehradun for X-Rays training.

The following is the statement of work done in the Bacteriological and Bio-chemical Laboratories:— **Section 6, (Bacteriological and Biochemical Laboratories.)**

(a) Bacteriological examination		412
(b) Protozoological examination		260
(c) Serological ,,		227
(d) Hematological ,,		560
(e) Sections of Tumours		6
(f) Chemical ,,		28
(g) Autogenous Vaccines.		15
	Total ...	1,508

Quantitative test for Blood Sugar and Blood Urea, Blood Acid, Creatinine and Cholesterol and complete Chemical urine analysis are carried out in the Bio-Chemical Laboratory.

The following is the statement of the analysis done in the Bio-Chemical Laboratory:—

(a) Blood Urea	...	...	127
(b) Blood Uric Acid	...	...	103
(c) Blood Criatinin	...	...	30
(d) Blood Calcium	...	...	81
(e) Blood Cholestrol	...	...	37
(f) Test Meals	...	...	22
(g) Urine, full chemical Analysis Quantitative test		...	50
Total		...	450

Jaswant Female Hospital.

During the year under report the work done in this Hospital as was follows as compared with the previous year:—

	1927.	1928.
1. Out-door	14,382	13,258
2. In-door	670	710
3 Operations—		
(*a*) Major	71	123
(*b*) Minor	519	576

The number of In-door patients during the past year shows a little decrease which is chiefly due to the greater number of Malarial cases having attended in September, 1927.

The accommodation provided for in this Hospital for In-door patients is 36 beds. During the four months the daily average was 40·53, 37·23, 36·20 and 40·94.

During the busy season it is almost impossible to accommodate all the patients requiring admission.

Among the Major Operations performed was one Caesarian Section, the mother and baby having both done very well.

Prevailing diseases.

Malaria prevailed this year in mild form. Prophylactic Quinine and Cinchona were distributed as usual through reliable agencies.

48,527 cases were treated at Hospitals and Dispensaries against 49,879 in the previous year.

Leprosy.

The number of cases reported and treated at the Medical Institutions was 23 against 30 in the last year. Jodhpur lepers are as a rule, segregated at Nimba Nimbri at a distance of 8 miles from the City. The sick are attended to by a Compounder under supervision of a trained S. A. Surgeon who pays frequent visits to the Asylum.

Scurvy.

The cases registered for medical relief numbered 18 as compared with 37 in the preceding year. The decrease seems to be satisfactory.

Small-Pox.

5 deaths occurred in Jodhpur City.

The cases treated by the Hospital Staff were 11 against 5 in the last year.

Plague and Cholera

No case was reported during the year under report.

Vaccination.

The Vaccination staff consisted of one Assistant Superintendent, one Head Inspector, 2 Junior Inspectors, 38 Vaccinators, 2 Supernumerary Vaccinators, 1 English Clerk, 1 Vernacular Clerk, 40 Mounted Chaprasis and 3 peons.

The Assistant Surgeon I/C Hewson Hospital inspects vaccination work of the Jodhpur City.

Primary vaccinations performed numbered 62,450 compared with 60,913 in the previous year with a reported percentage success of 93·27 against 90·38 in the last year. In 306 cases re-vaccination was done.

The average number of vaccinations performed by each Vaccinator was 1,643 as compared with 1,603 in the preceding year, *i. e.*, 40 more.

The Principal Medical Officer inspected 1,531 children in 80 villages and towns and found 95·69 per cent. successfully vaccinated.

The Assistant Superintendent inspected 4,454 children in 178 villages and towns and reported 96·23 per cent. successfully vaccinated.

The Assistant Surgeon I/C Hewson Hospital inspected 1,176 children in Jodhpur city and found 99·24 per cent. successfully vaccinated.

The Head Inspector and 2 Junior Inspectors collectively inspected 18,981 children in 1,408 towns and villages and reported 96·04 per cent. successfully vaccinated.

The average cost of each successful vaccination was 8 annas and 4 pies against 7 annas and 4 pies in the last year.

Lunatics.

The number of lunatics under treatment at the close of last year was 12 & 19 more were subsequently admitted. Of these, 14 were cured, 2 discharged, 3 died and 12 remained under treatment.

Rabies.

143 cases were sent to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, of whom 125 belonged to Jodhpur City and 18 to the Mofussil. All the patients treated there were subsequently reported to be in good health. The decrease has been due to the energetic persuit of the policy of segregation of the stray dogs in *Baras* which is the only preventive measure tolerated by local public opinion and it did a great deal further to prevent a severe outbreak, but did not quite succeed in eradicating infection which still remains a menace.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the Marwar Medical Department during the year amounted to Rs. 2,99,215/-/11 which includes Rs 30,311/7/1 for vaccination.

CHAPTER VII.

Public Instruction.

(1) General.

Educational Institutions.

The total number of Educational Institutions for boys during the year under report was 382 as against 344 of the last year. Of these, 140 were State, 10 State-aided, 103 recognised and 129 non-recognised indigenous schools as against 117,10,70 and 147 respectively of the last year. Those for girls were, 3 State, 8 State-aided and 17 un-recognised in all 28 as against 3, 6 and 18 respectively in all 27 of the previous year.

Statistics.

The number of boys under instruction in the State and State-aided institutions was 9,384 in July 1927 and 11,669 in April, 1928. Including the boys of the recognised and unrecognised indigenous institutions, the total in July 1927 was 19,016 and that in April 1928, 21,021. The number of girls under instruction in the State and State-aided institutions was 645 in July 1927, and 884 in April 1928. Adding to the number of girls reading in the unrecognised schools, the total in July 1927 was 1,365 and that in April 1928, 1,564. Of 9,71,115 males and 8,70,527 females in Marwar, reckoning at the usual proportion of 15% of the male and female populations, the number of boys of school-going age comes to 1,45,667 and number of girls to 1,30,579, giving a total of 2,76,246. Of these, 21,021 boys and 1,564 girls and a total of 22,585 were at schools, *i. e.*, of the school-going population 14·4 % of boys and 1·1 % of girls and 8·1 % of of the boys and girls together were under instruction which shows an increase of 10·4 % for boys 14·1 % for girls and 10·7 % for boys and girls together over the percentage of last year.

Of the total number of boys attending schools, 19·1 % were Brahmans, 8·2 % Rajputs, 1·7 % Charans, 35·4 % Mahajans, 2·9 % Kayasths, 7·5 % Mohamedans and 25·2 % other castes. According to occupation, 16·5% were Agriculturists, 34·1 % Trade, 28·4 % Service and 20·9 % other occupations. Of the total number of girls attending schools 24·0 % were Brahmans, 8·0 % Rajputs, 0·7 % Charans, 36·0 Mahajans, 2·6 % Kayasths, 0·3 % Mohamedans, and 33·4 %, other castes. According to occupation 4·4 % were Agriculturists, 34·4 % Trade, 42·0 % Service and 19·2 % other occupations.

0·5 % of the total number of boys were receiving Collegiate Education, 8·7 % Secondary Education, 98·4 % Primary Education 1·2 % Oriental classics and 0·2 % Technical education. Of the girls 0·5 % were reading in the Lower Middle, 22 % in the Primary and 77·3 % in the lower Primary classes.

Anglo-Vernacular Education.

(A) College.

Mr P. P. Shahani, M. A., Reader in Philosophy was appointed Vice-Principle to assist the Principal in his administrative work of the College. One Reader in English and two Assistant Readers in English and Mathematics were appointed during the year. The College office was separated from the Director's office.

Strength and Results.

The number of students rose to 139 in July, 1927, showing an increase of 31 over the number of the last year. In the B. A. Examination of 1928, 13 students appeared and only 4 came out successful. In the Intermediate Examination, 36 appeared and 23 came out successful.

Organization of Studies.

The students joining the College were found to have a poor knowledge of English. With a view to vercome this difficulty tutorial instruction in addition to class lectures had been organised. To improve English, more attention was paid to Essay writing, Class Debates and reading in the Library.

Library.

The Library was completely overhauled, fresh books costing a thousand rupees were supplied, and some out of date and useless books were eliminated. Card index catalogues were prepared and the Library put on a more modern system.

Games.

Compulsory games are helping to improve the physique of the students. The College team reached the semi-final in the Rogers Tournament. For the first time, College Sports were held. The Tennis Club is popular and the Tennis Four won all the matches against outside clubs. In cricket, the team did very well, in the Salam Tournament, reaching the final where they were defeated by the European Railway Institute by seven runs. Volley Ball was played by the majority of the students.

(B) High Schools.
(1) State Schools.
(a) Darbar High School

Strength, Results and Progress.—The total number of boys in the year under report was 288, as against 321 in the previous year. Out of 32 students, 26 passed in the High School Examination, 58 students appeared at the Marwar Middle Examination, of whom 30 came out successful. Nature study and observation lessons were introduced in V and VI classes. Elementary Physiology lessons had been begun in VII and IX classes. A series of demonstration lessons were given by teachers in Mathematics and Geography.

Other School Activities.

The Co-operative Book Shop started last year worked satisfactorily and paid a dividend of 60 % The Literary Society held 7 meetings and gave two performances of a Hindi play. Competitors were sent from the School to the Inter-School debates organised by the Teacher's Association and exhibits were sent from all the classes to the Educational Exhibition held by the same Association. The School Magazine was issued for the first time in manuscript form in February and arrangements have been made to issue it twice a year. A system of class debates on Saturdays in all classes had been introduced.

The Scout Troop continued to do good work, its members taking a prominent part in the Bombay Jamboree Scout Show and in the Annual Rally.

Games and Physical Exercises.

Drill and Physical exercises have been made compulsory. Games such as Football, Cricket, Volley Ball, *etc.*, were played regularly. The School sports were held in February 1928. Excursions to Mandore took place in March when 116 boys and 13 teachers were present. The Football grounds have been levelled and improved.

Medical Inspection.

About 250 out of 358 boys examined, were found to be more or less deseased, the defects being bad teeth, faulty vision and congested on granular lids. The parents are showing signs of recognising the necessity of looking after the health of the boys.

Furniture and Equipment.

The Science equipment has been improved. In Commerce, about Rs 1,800/- worth of equipment, typewriters, *etc* . were purchased, 255 books and maps were added to the Library, the total number thus being 2,353 books and 56 maps.

Prize Distribution.

The prize distribution of the School was held on 17th March 1928 when His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur gave away the prizes.

(b) Rajput Schools Chopasni.

Staff and accommodation—Mr. A. P. Cox, M. A. continued to be the Principal. Two additional teachers were added to the staff, including a trained graduate. As the Rajputs are becoming more keenly alive to the need of giving education, a large number of candidates come for admission. Thanks to the Darbar's generosity, sanction has been accorded for the building of fourth hostel to meet this large demand for admission. This will not only provide residential quarters for boys, but also serve as a school for the 3 Primary Sections of the Main School.

Strength and Examination Results.

The total number of boys at the end of the year was 386, of these, 24 belonged to the Powlett House. 8 candidates were sent up for High School Examination and it is gratifying to see that all passed. In the Marwar Middle School Examination, out of 20 students, 10 passed. A more up-to-date system of daily and monthly marks and weekly oral and written test was introduced. Libraries and Reading Rooms in each of the Hostels have been started, and also House debating societies.

Health.

The health of the boys, on the whole, was good. Compulsory medical inspection was introduced and the result of such inspections is recorded on cards in the case of each boy. The supply of simple medicines are kept in the hostels.

Sports and Games.

Swimming sports were for the first time held at the Tilvara Bundh with the result that almost every boy had learned how to swim. The school Senior, Middle and Junior Football elevens won all the 3 Trophies, in the Marwar School Football League. The Inter-Schools Senior Shield was also won.

Cadet Corps and Scouts.—The Cadet Corps has already done useful work. Musketry practice showed some good result. The Corps will soon have its own Band. Some 60 boys from the Scouts Troops attended the Bombay Jamboree and the troops took part in some 3 or 4 local rallies and the annual scout show.

Hostels.—Each of the 3 Hostels has a superintendent of its own instead of one for all as before. With a view to teach the boys habits of economy and keeping their own accounts, a Bank has been opened, where the boys deposit money brought according to their needs. They can withdraw once a week. This has removed thefts so common before.

(2) Aided Schools-

In Jodhpur City there are two aided High Schools with an aggregate of 987 boys in the year under report, as against 1,033 in 1926-27,—the Summair Pushtikar High School having 553 boys and Sir Partap High School 452 at the beginning of the year. The Sumair Pushtikar School sent up 22 boys and Sir Pratap School 23 boys in the High School Examination, of whom 14 and 19 respectively passed. In the Marwar Anglo-Vernacular Examination they sent up 47 and 30 boys of whom 24 from each of the Schools passed. In the Vernacular Middle Examination 12 and 3 appeared, of whom 3 and 1 respectively came out successful.

Both the schools have Libraries aud Book Depots. Both the aided High Schools have fairly satisfactory buildings without good play grounds. Arrangements had been made for the use of Football grounds in public grounds.

(c) Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.

State Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.—During the year under report, there had been 5 such Middle Schools at Barmer, Sambhar, Sojat, Nagour and Pali, of which the last two will, from the next session, be converted into

Vernacular Middle Schools. Barmer School made good progress, all round, 7 out of 8 boys having passed the Marwar A. V. Middle Examination. The work of the Sojat School was not very good, though some improvement has been made during the year. Out of 13 boys, only 4 passed the Middle Examination. The staff of the Sambhar school was not satisfactory and so several changes by transfer had to be made, 2 out of 8 passed the A-V. Middle Examination from Pali and none appeared in the Middle Examination. From Nagour, 7 boys appeared for both Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Examinations. None passed the Anglo-Vernacular-Middle, while 2 out of 3 passed the Vernacular Middle Examination. Besides great regularity in games, scouting has also been started. Barmer has a Troop In these schools, Lower Primary classes have been separated and housed in other buildings. The subjoined table gives numerical strength of these schools:—

Name.	Beginning of the year.	End of the year.
Barmer ...	97	88
Sojat ...	112	103
Sambhar ...	102	154
Nagour ...	50	52
Pali ...	53	29
Total ...	414	426

Aided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.—In Jodhpur City, there are three Aided Middle Schools consisting of classes III to VIII and having the strength of 712 boys. The Sardar School and the Ummaid School in the city are accommodated in the State buildings. The former is for Oswals, while the latter is for Rajputs mostly of the Raona Rajput caste. The Summair School meant for the boys of the Mali community is situated in the Mahaminder one of the suburbs of Jodhpur. These schools sent up 31,22 and 8 boys respectively in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination, of whom 14,3 and 2 respectively came out successful.

The following table shows the numerical strength of these schools: —

Name.	At the beginning of the year.	At the end of the year.
Sardar School —	335	362
Ummaid „ ...	131	191
Summair „ ...	171	159
Total ...	637	712

Vernacular Education.

(a) Teachers Training Class.

The Training class for teaching is being developed to provide a thorough practical course of training for younger teachers. At present, they attend for one year and younger teachers are selected annually from the District Schools and a certain number of candidates are admitted. During the year under report, there were 12 teachers and 6 candidates under training. Of these, 17 passed in the practice of teaching, 15 in physical drill and theory test, and all in drawing. There were 213 boys in the practising class at the beginning of the year and 164 at the end of the year, 8 boys appeared in the Vernacular Middle Examination and 4 passed.

In the Teachers training class for the first time, the teaching of Drawing, Hygiene and First-aid were introduced.

The pupil teachers and students publish their separate monthly magazines. On important festivals, magic lantern shows in child-welfare and *kathas*—recitation of religious and moral stories was arranged and parents were invited to see activities of the children.

(b) Vernacular Middle Primary and Lower Primary Schools.

These have been re-organised and the curriculum re-arranged. In the Primary Schools a detailed study of indigenous method of Arithmetic, Accountancy, Correspondence and ordinary courses in Arithmetic have been provided. The ordinary courses consist of Hindi, Arithmetic, Mahajani, History and Geography with English, Urdu or Drawing as an optional subject. In the Middle Schools the same subjects are taught with the exception of Mahajani and addition of Algebra and Geometry A practical course of Agriculture has been started in one School near Chandpol Gate, Jodhpur and the pupil teachers will be soon receiving Elementary Agricultural instruction as a part of their course A Vernacular Middle Examination has been started.

At the commencement of the year under report there were 7 Middle, 15 Primary and 84 Lower Primary Schools with an aggregate of 79 boys in VI & V, 366 in IV and III and 5,617 in Lower Primary classes, During the year, 3 Lower Primary Schools were closed and 26 new ones were opened, thus bringing up the number of such schools to 107 as against 84 at the beginning of the year. At the close of the year, there were 8,025 boys in the Lower Primary classes of all the Schools which means an excess of 2,408 over the last year's total. Of the new Lower Primary schools, 24 were opened in Jagir villages and 2 in Khalsa villages.

Aided Schools.—There was one aided School for depressed classes maintained by the Arya Samaj, the State giving a grant-in-aid of Rs. 40 p m. The Sweepers and Bhambis send their children to this School. It is doing some good to the class of children for whom it is meant.

Female Education.

State Girls Schools.

Girls education is still very backward, but there are signs that people are beginning to take more interest in this very important branch of Education. It is hoped that in the very near future the number of girls attending school will go up very considerably and that attendance of girls will become more regular. It is proposed to make an experiment with mixed schools where boys and girls can read together. This experiment will be watched with interest for its success would mean that girls education has chances of rapid expansion with moderate expenditure. At present, the difficulty of getting Mistresses is very great and many of the Mistresses available have little experience or training.

There were 3 girls' schools in the Jodhpur city, one having been newly-opened during the year. There are no State Girl Schools in the Districts but they may be opened next year. The 3 Girls Schools were, Hewson Girls School and two Branch Schools. In the Hewson Girls School which is a Lower Middle, there were 158 girls on roll at the beginning of the session and 169 at the close of the session. In the Branch School No. I, there were 91 girls on roll with an average attendance of 82 girls. The 2nd Branch School started with 68 girls in July which number went up to 78 by the end of the year. In all these Schools, Drill is being done regularly as also skipping.

Prizes were distributed as usual and the girls gave a display of Singing and Drill.

State aided Girls Schools.

There were two State-aided girls Schools in Jodhpur with 145 girls on roll and average attendance of 91. In the Districts, there were 6 State-aided girls Schools at Sambhar, Didwana, Mundwa, Balotra, Pali and Sojat, with an aggregate of 329 girls and an average attendance of 236 girls.

The Marwar Schools Football League and Scouting.

The League.

The League which was started in 1927 to encourage games and physical development in schools consisted of a Football Tournament with two divisions, Junior and Senior, but in this year, a third division was instituted, and thus the Divisions were Senior, Middle and Junior. In all the three divisions, Challenge Cups were won by the Rajput Schools, the Runners up cups were won by the College in the Senior; by the Pushtikar High School in the Middle and the Darbar High School in the Junior Division.

Inter-School Sports Tournament.

With a view to maintain interest of all the schools in sports, an Inter-School Sports Tournament was decided to be held in February every year. The sports were held on 13th February 1928 on the Paota Ground. About 300 students from nine institutions took part in different events of the sports. Owing to the unavoidable absence of His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur, cups and Shields to the winning teams were presented by Sri Maharaj Kunwar Sahib.

Scouting.

Strength —In the beginning of the year, there were five troops in Jodhpur City with 75 Scouts plus 40 probationers with 5 Scout Masters and 4 Assistant Scout Masters. There was one Cub Pack attached to the Third Troop with

10 Cubs and one Cub Master. At the end of the year, there were 6 troops with 91 Scouts plus 30 probationers. There were two troops of Boy Scouts and one Pack of Wolf Cubs with 48 Scouts and 13 Cubs. During the year, a Third Troop was added and the number of Scouts rose to 64 and Cubs to 20.

Camp. The Scouts, as usual held camps at Akhey Raj Tank, Masuria and Mandore.

Annual Rally.—The annual Rally took place on 19th March 1928, in which His Highness the Maharaj Sahib Bahadur took the salute. Ten troops took part. The First class and proficiency badges won were presented by His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur. The III Troop again fared the best and was congratulated by the State Scout Commissioner.

Public Service.—Scouts were called on more than one occasion to do some public service work.

Scout Masters Training Camp at Mount Abu.—A ten days' camp from 3rd June to 13th idem was held at Mount Abu. The party made a walk uphill from Abu Road to Mount Abu. The training mainly consisted of an intense and detailed study of tenderfoot and second class tests and a few items of first class tests, besides patrol system, troop organisation, troop funds, troop records, knowledge of ordinary rules and regulations, plays, displays, *etc.* A display was given in the presence of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, his staff and other leading gentlemen present at Mount Abu. Rai Sahib Kunwar (now Rao Bahadur Thakur) Chain Singhji, the President of the Jodhpur Local Association, was at Home to the guests and helped the organisers of the camp a great deal.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Archaeological Department and Sumer Public Library.

General. *Establishment.*—During the second year of its re-organisation, the department was administered by the sanctioned staff with the following slight additions:-

The post of Inspector in the Archæological Section remained vacant throughout the year and an Overseer's services at Rs. 40/- P. M. were engaged to look after the work of restoration at Kiradu and for other petty operations at Sursagar. A clerk on Rs. 25/- P.M. was temporarily provided from 1st October 1927, in the Pustak Prakash section to discharge the clerical work of preparing the list, maintaining registers, *etc.* in that section.

Visits and Inspections.—On the morning of the 21st March, 1928 the department was honoured with a visit from His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur attended by his Personal Staff and the Revenue Member, State Council. His Highness was pleased to make a summary inspection of the work of the department under its various branches and expressed satisfaction.

Tours.—During the year under report, the Officer Incharge visited Nagour, first in January 1928 to inspect and draw up a report and programme of operations for the Nagour fort, and again on the 10th August 1928 to receive charge of Rao Amar Singhji's crematorium from the Public Works Department. Frequent visits were paid to Kiradu to make arrangements for starting work there.

New buildings taken under protection.—During the year under report the following additional old buildings of historical importance were placed under this department for preservation. This raised the total number of buildings under the department from 4 to 6 at the close of the year.

(1) *Nagour Fort.*—The old Fort and Palaces at Nagour were taken over from the Police Department with effect from 1st June 1928, under command of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. An inspection of the Fort was made first by the Revenue Member and then by the Officer Incharge. Plans of the Palaces, Gardens and old water supply scheme, as also rough estimates of charges for their restoration were prepared, and the need of the water-supply being essential to all future operations, the old scheme of tha Persian wheels, underground and overwall channels, reserviors on the tops of the palaces, invisible fountains, *etc.* which are all out of order, was carefully examined, and proposals were submitted regarding their restoration on economical lines.

(2) *The Sursagar garden Jodhpur.*—The two buildings the *bardari,* and the Gardens at Sursagar, Jodhpur, were also ordered by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur to be restored and to start with, the Tula-ka-Chabutara in the garden below, to the south of the buildings, which was in a delapidated condition was taken up first and restored to its original condition, a *Pakka* stone fence with gate being constructed around the Chabutra to guard against damage. The total cost of the work against a sanction of Rs. 435/- was Rs. 408/12/- including Rs 51/4/6 spent on removal of earth, restoration of *Kaias,* some carving work by cement plaster in the arch, and other works which were not included in the original estimate. The main buildings and the garden will be taken up in due course.

Crematorium of late Rao Amar Singhji.—This cremotorium, too, was ordered to be placed under this department, but the question of its boundary wall on the eastern side remaining undecided, the transfer of its charge from the Public Works Department could not be effected during the year under report.

Buildings under consideration.—Declaration of the Shams Mosque and the Mosque on the Gindani tank at Nagour as ancient monuments, to be preserved by this department, was under consideration of the authorities.

Draft Rules.—Towards the close of the year, the question of drafting rules, regulating declaration of old historical buildings as ancient monuments and their preservation was taken up.

Operations at Kiradu.—The preliminary clearance work at the temples at Kiradu was accomplished at a cost of Rs. 295/11/- against Rs. 500/- sanctioned for the purpose. Trees and shrubs growing on the platforms of the temples and earth and stones collected there were removed. Debries and fragments of stones scattered in various directions were collected and placed in separate heaps in the same direction with reference to the temples on which they are found.

A grant of Rs. 1,000/- was sanctioned to start the restoration work on these temples but as the year was about to close, the sanctioned amount was drawn for the work to be taken up early next year.

Proposals were submitted for taking out mud from the well at Kiradu and repairing its old stone work as well as building at *Pakka chabutra* round its mouth, for purposes of water supply for the workmen. The amount of Rs. 950/- sanctioned for this work was also drawn to be utilised in the following year.

Mandor buildings and Marble cenotaph.—The Hall of Heroes and the Devals at Mandor, and the Marble cenotaph at Jodhpur were duly looked after and kept in good order.

The Sardar Museum.

Exhibits.—During the year under report, 386 new articles falling under the following 4 sections of the Museum were added to the Museum collection and entered in the general register of the Museum. This closed with serial No. 1628 in the year under report.

(1)	Coins	46
(2)	Wood work	2
(3)	Pictures (old Rajput water colour paintings received from Jodhpur Fort) ..	326
(4)	Miscellaneous articles	12

Paintings.—The late artist having succumbed to a long illness, another painter was engaged in his place from 1st June 1928. Since then, 4 new miniature oil paintings of the Jodhpur fort, Jubilee offices, Clock tower and Marble Cenotaph were prepared on ivory pieces for the sockets of a chest received from the palace in 1922 and 12 water colour paintings out of the lot received from the Fort, almost all of which were more or less soiled or spoiled were re-touched and repaired.

Visitors to the Museum.—The average daily number of visitors to the Museum based on the last 8 months' figures (26,377) shown by the turn-style numbering machine, placed at the entrance of the Museum house, since 1st February 1928, was about 100, for the year under report. This shows a marked increase in the number of people who appreciated this institution since it has been shifted to building within easy reach of the visitors.

The Historical section.

The task of compiling the official History of Marwar commenced in 1927 was continued during the year and was completed in Hindi up to the current reign by 31st July, 1928.

Some important facts of history that had hitherto been shrouded in mystery or had been misrepresented to the detriment of the honour of some of the great Rathor rulers of the past, were elucidated in articles which were published in the various leading vernacular periodicals of India.

The English translation of the history written in Hindi was prepared up to close of the reign of Rao Gangaji.

To utilise the immense records of histories of the individual Thikanas of Marwar previously collected, a proposal was submitted to prepare an account of the Sardars and leading families of Marwar as sequel to the History of Marwar and also a Historical Gazetteer of Marwar villages.

The authorities were addressed to appoint a committee to pass the history compiled by this department before its submission to His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur for approval and sanction to its publication.

The Chandu Panchang.

An agreement was concluded with one Bhikam Chand, a local book-seller to take over 1,000 copies of the Calendar received from Messrs. Kshemraj Shrikrishnadas, Bombay, as royalty under the existing agreement with the firm for an annual payment of Rs. 95 for 5 years commencing from V. S. 1985 and the previous system of selling the Panchang in retail at -/2/- per copy through Hakumats, *etc.* on commission was done away with.

To the Panchang for the Samvat year 1986 which was prepared during the year, a good deal of extra useful information was added.

The Sumer Public Library and Reading Room.

The Sumer Public Library was shifted in October 1927 to the old Marwar State Press building, which though not suited to the purpose, is near to the city and easily accessible to the reading public.

The Library in its new position attracted fresh readers the number of depositors being almost doubled as compared that of the last year. From the total of 251 deposits, 71 were withdrawn during the year, leaving a balance of 180.

The number of books issued to depositors and received back during the year rose to about 5,000 as against 3,000 in the previous year.

The total number of fresh books received during the year and entered in the general register of the Library from its serial No. 6309 to 6737 (both inclusive) was 429

The third supplement to the catalogue of English books and the second supplement to that of the Hindi books were under print upto the close of the year.

A Reading Room open to the public was established in the Library from January 1928 of English and Vernacular newspapers and periodicals were provided and it is hoped that this room will attract an increasing number of readers.

The construction of a new building for the Library was under the consideration of the authorities during the year. A reward of Rs. 500 was offered for a plan of the building, some 40 plans were received from which selection was made by a committee and after approval of His Highness the work of preparing estimates was started.

Jodhpur Walterkrit Rajput Hitkarni Sabha.

Personnel.

The personnel of the Sabha remained unchanged. One of the members Bhandari Foujchandji died this year. In all, 382 marriages were reported 348 among Rajputs and 34 among Charans.

The subjoined statement tabulates cases of breach of rules of the Sabha during the year:—

Particulars.	Balance on 30th September 1927.	Institutions during 1927—28.	Total.	Disposals during 1927 28.	Balance on 30th September 1928	Remarks.
1. Rajput age Limit . .	2	4	6	4	2	
2. Against scale of expenses . .		2	2	2		
3. Against Tyag rules .	.	...	...			
4. Against Tika rules .		.		...	.	
5. Second marriage during the life time of the first wife . .	10	5	15	13	2	
6. Taking more men in Barat than the prescribed number . .	..	..	.	...	.	
7. Giving up betrothal and marrying another . .			..	..	.	
8. Performing mosars against orders .	1	15	16	15	1	
9. Miscellaneous . .	3	8	11	7	4	
Total	16	34	50	41	9	

Sitting of the General Committee.

No sitting of the General Committee of the Sabha was held this year at Ajmere.

Receipts.

At the commencement of the year Rs 12,357/13/- were outstanding as fines and during the year, fines to the extent of Rs. 7047/- were imposed. Out of the total of Rs 19,404/13/-, Rs 4,686/8/- were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,716/5/-.

Expenditure.

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,213/3 as against Rs. 2,129/1/6 in the preceding year.

Devasthan Dharampura.

Sri Jarechiji's Anath Ashram.

This institution is about 2 miles from the city. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 30 and that at the end of the year was 28. The cost of running the institution during the year was Rs. 4,365/-. The feeding and clothing of the orphans was properly looked after and their health was good.

Leper Asylum.

This Asylum is segregated from the city and is about 8 miles off from it. The inmates at the commencement of the year numbered 49 and at the end of the year 64. Rs. 5,234/- were spent on the institution against Rs. 5,362/- of the preceding year. For the last two years, lepers are supplied with tobacco and opium.

Edward Relief Fund.

The number of recepients of the relief from the fund was 336 in the beginning of the year and 346 at the end of the year. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 15,325/- during the year.

The grants made to temples and other places of worship aggregated Rs. 32,603/- which includes expenses in connection with Raj Ranchorij's temple. The number of such places numbered 315 at the beginning and 318 at the close of the year.

Devasthan.

The management of Sri Kunj Behariji's temple continued under a committee appointed for the purpose last year.

Dharampura.

The number or recipients under this head were 207 at the commencement of the year and 232 at the end of the year. The relief under this head amounted to Rs. 25,412/- The disabled recipients such as blind, deaf and dumb, have been granted promotions.

The establishment charges of the department during the year were Rs. 4,618/-

Ritual, Religious ceremonies.

Under this head Rs. 30,782/- were spent during the year. This included Rs. 25,000/- sent for the consignment of ashes of His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Sumair Singhji Sahib, His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Sir Partap Singhji Sahib and Zenana Sardars to the holy waters of the Ganges at Hardwar. The Pratishta ceremony of His late Highness Maharaja Sri Jaswant Singhji Sahib was also performed at the Marble Cenotaph during the year

Lunatics.

The charges for the Lunatics sent by the State to the Punjab Lunatic Asylum at Lahore were paid by the Department. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 720/-

Sri Jaswant Jarechiji Raj Villas.

There are 185 houses and shops in the building of which 45 are for the use of the public free of rent and the remaining are let on hire. The income under this head was Rs. 10,985/- and expenditure Rs. 6 613/- during the year

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the names of High Officers in the Jodhpur Residency and in the Jodhpur State during 1927-28.

No.	Names of Officers.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	Lt. Col. H. S. Strong, I.A. ...	Resident, Western Rajputana States ...	1st October 1927 ...	4th May 1928	
2	Lt. Col. C. H. Gabriel C.V.O., I.A. ...	Do. ...	4th May 1928 ...	30th September 1928.	
3	Lt. Col. C. J. Windham, C. I. E., I.A. ...	Vice-President, State Council ...	1st October 1927 ...	Do.	Proceeded on 3 Months' leave with effect from 11th April 1928
4	Maharaj Sri Fateh Singhji, C.S.I.	Home Member, State Council ...	Do. ...	Do.	
5	R. B. Thakur Mangal Singhji, C.I.E. of Pohkaran.	Public Works Member, State Council	Do. ...	Do.	
6	R. B. Pandit Jwala Sahai Misra	Judicial Member, State Council ...	Do. ...	Do.	
7	D. L. Drake-Brockman, Esqr., I.C.S. C. I. E., ...	Revenue Member, State Council ...	Do. ...	Do.	
8	J. W. Young, Esqr., O.B.E. ...	Accountant General and Finance Secretary.	Do. ...	Do.	
9	Major J. B. Hance, I.M.S., O.B.E., ...	Principal Medical Officer ...	Do. ...	10th June 1928.	Proceeded on leave preparatory to reversion to Government.
10	Rao Sahib Rao Raja Narpat Singhji ...	Private Secretary and Comptroller Household.	Do. ...	30th September 1928.	
11	R. B. Kunwar Chain Singhji of Pohkaran ...	Chief Judge	Do. ...	Do.	
12	Khan Sahib M. R. Kothawala, M.B.E. ...	Inspector General of Police ...	Do. ...	Do.	

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State on 30th September 1928.

Name of Enactment or Regulation.	Whether adopted from British India Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
1. Registration Act		1889	Amended 1902 and 1907
2. Adoption Rules for Rajputs ...		1895-96	
3. The Marwar Explosives Act ...		1909	
4. The Marwar Sedition Act ...		1909	
5. The Jodhpur Hackney Carriage Regulations		1911	
6. The Marwar Penal Code ...		1913	
7. The Marwar Criminal Procedure Code ...		1913	
8. The Marwar Civil Procedure Code		1913	
9. The Marwar Court Fees Act ...		1913	
10. The Marwar Factories Act ...		1913	
11. The Marwar Legal Practitioners' Act		1913	
12. The Marwar Process Fees Act		1913	
13. Stamp Act		1914	
14. The Marwar Mines Act ...		1914	
15. Labour, Transport and Supplies Regulations ...		1914	
16. Jagirdars' Judicial Powers Act ...		1915	
17. The Marwar Police Act ...		1915	
18. Criminal Tribes Act ...		1915	
19. The Marwar Cattle Trespass Act		1915	
20. Jail Manual		1915	
21. Rules Regulating Camel and Cart Traffic in City Streets ...		1916	
22. The Marwar Public Gambling Act		1918-19	

APPENDIX II—(*continued.*)

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State on 30th September 1928.

Name of Enactment or Regulation.	Whether adopted from British India Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
23. Rules for the Guidance of Mill Owners in Marwar. ..		1920	
24. Rules for the grant of Licenses for the manufacture and sale of Aerated waters in Factories in Jodhpur.		1920	
25. Rules for the grant of Licenses for the manufacture and sale of Aerated waters in Factories in Mufassil towns of Marwar. ...		1921	
26. Rules for the appointment of hereditary *Kanugos* in Hakumats ...		1921	
27. Marwar Patta Ordinance ...		1921	Amended in 1925.
28. Rules for Licensing and Controlling Places of Public Amusements ...		1921	
29. Marwar Shooting Rules ...		1921	
30. The Marwar Escheat of Property Ordinance		1922	
31. Law of Pre-emption ...		1922	
32. Rules for the grant of Licenses to prospect for minerals and of Mining leases in Marwar		1921	
33. Provisional Rules in connection with the Re-settlement of *Khalsa* villages		1922	
34. Provisional Rules relating to Rent-Free Grant		1922	
35. Makrana Marble Quarries Rules and Special Rules for the Kumari Hills and other unsurveyed Hills		1922	
36. Marwar Excise, Opium and Drugs Law		1922	
37. Marwar Patents and Designs Act...		1922	
38. Marwar Jagirdars Encumbered Estates Act ...		1922	

APPENDIX II—(*continued.*)

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State on 30th September 1928.

	Name of Enactment or Regulation.	Whether adopted from British India Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
39.	Rules regarding the presentation of Appeals and Uzardaries to Shri Darbar		1922	Amended in 1927.
40.	Rules Governing existing rights in, and granting of future permits for Sand-Stone Quarries in the neighbourhood of Jodhpur ...		1922	
41.	The Marwar Court of Wards Act		1922	
42.	Rules relating the control of import and sale of Sulphur, Arms and Ammunition in Marwar State and of the sale or transfer of Breach loading Rifles or Revolvers and their Ammunition		1923	
43.	The Marwar Companies Ordinance		1923	
44.	The Marwar Press Act ...		1923	
45.	The Marwar Public Demands Recoveries Act		1923	Amended in 1927.
46.	Provisional Rules for the Acquisition of Land for public purposes ...		1924	
47.	Rules for Enquiries into the Behaviour of Public Servants, Raj Marwar		1924	
48.	Rules for regulating the use of Motor Vehicles in and outside Jodhpur		1924	Amended in 1928.
49.	Rules for the establishment of Revenue Courts in Marwar ...		1924	
50.	Marwar Service Regulations ...		1924	
51.	Rules for the regulation and control of Hackney carriages in the city of Jodhpur and outside ...		1925	Amended in 1927.
52.	Rules for the Partition of Land ...		1925	
53.	Marwar Irrigation Act ...		1925	

APPENDIX II—(*concluded*).

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in Jodhpur State on 30th September 1928.

	Name of Enactment or Regulation.	Whether adopted from British India Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
54.	Rules under Marwar Irrigation Act		1925	
55.	Rules regarding the Marking of Cotton bales Pressed in Factories in Marwar		1925	
56.	The Marwar Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance ...		1926	
57.	Marwar Limitation Act ...		1926	
58.	The Marwar Explosives Act ...		1927	
59.	The Marwar Vaccination Act —		1927	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the Military Forces in the Jodhpur State for the year 1927--28.

NAME OF UNIT.	Number of Officers and Fighting Men.						Other Details.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the forces including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited and received by transfer this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Serviceable Guns.	Number of Men.					
			Died.	Invalidated.	Discharged, deserted or transferred.				European Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		
													Rs.	
1. Sardar Rissala ...	672	70	12	3	55	672	1 Rgt of 5 Sq.	4 V. G. 9 H. G.	...	95	39	538	6,86,507	
2. Sardar Infantry ...	786	87	9	..	73	791	1 Bt 5 Cos.	33*	...	...	31	760	3,03,663	* Muzzle-loading guns at Fort.
3. Transport Corps ...	72	7	1	...	5	73	...	...	...	...	1	72 Bands men.	23,363	
4. Military State Band ...	34	8	2	...	5	35	...	...	1	6	...	28	28,657	
5. Military Station Hospital ...	16	8	1	...	6	17	...	...	...	2	2	13	11,004	
6. Imtiazies, Ahmednagaries, etc.	31	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	..	...	..	22,807	
7. Corps of Cycle Sowars ...	45	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,948	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for the year 1927—28.

Year.	Inspector General of Police.	Dy. Inspector General of Police.	No. of Superintendents.	No. of Assistant Superintendents.	No. of Dy. Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	No. of Head constables.		No. of constables.		Total Strength.	Total cost.	Area of the State.	Population of the State.	No. of Police Stations.	No. of Out-posts.	Proportion of Police to.		Total No. of cognizable crimes investigated.	Average No. of cognizable crimes investigated by each member of the Police force.
								Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.							Area.	Population.		
1927-28.	1	1	8	...	...	25	116	331	131	1,261	794	2,668	Rs. 8,73,600	35,016 Sq. miles	18,41,642	91	90	1 to 14 Sq. miles	1 to 690 Souls	1520	·53

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Jodhpur State Police force during 1927-28.

TOTAL STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF POLICE		PUNISHMENT.										REWARD.		EDUCATION		NO. WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.					Remarks.		
Sanctioned.		Actual.				Dismissed		Punishment Departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished Judicially by Magistrate and Chief Court.						Rewarded during the year.		No. of Police who can read and write									
										Under Police Act.		Under section 330, 334, 348, I. P. C.		Under Chapter IX. I P C		Other offences											
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	No. of Martin Henry Smooth Bore.	No of Muzzle loading guns.	Officers	Men.	Officers.	Men	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By Promotion.	By Khilat presents. good conduct, stripes, money.	Officers.	Men	By resignation.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By Death.	By desertion	
151	2,517	151	2,437	530	400	1	74	93	211	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	297	151	650	53	75	32	16	27	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement of Property Stolen and Recovered in Jodhpur State in 1927-28.

Offences.		Amount of property stolen.			Amount of property recovered.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
(1) Thefts ...	(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	65,286	15	3	13,486	7	6	
	(*b*) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	*Nil*			5,461	2	0	
	(*c*) Other thefts ...	54,370	10	0	42,002	0	0	
(2) Robbery	(*a*) Dacoity ...	612	8	0	121	0	0	
	(*b*) Other Robbery ...	12,917	9	0	3,360	1	3	
(3) Criminal Breach of Trust ...		17,050	2	0	12,950	11	0	
(4) Murder		*Nil*			*Nil*			
(5) Culpable Homicide (304) ...		,,			,,			
(6) Abduction with property ...		,,			,,			
(7) Rioting		15	0	0	15	0	0	
	Total ...	1,50,252	12	3	77,396	5	9	

APPENDIX VII (*a*)

Statement of Crimes in Jodhpur State during the year 1927-28.

Class	Number.	Cases. Section of the Marwar Penal Code.	Pending from previous year.	Total of reported offences.	Cancelled as false etc.	Convicted	Discharged or Acquitted	Pending.	Persons. Arrested.	Discharged by Police.	Transferred to the Thikanas or other States	Died under enquiry.	Convicted.	Discharged or Acquitted	Pending.	Stolen property.	Recovered property	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	1	23 235,237,239,241,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2	489	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3	212	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
1	4	224,225,225,226	..	3	..	3	...	...	4	...	...	..	4	...	1	..	...	
	5	143 to 153,157,158	4	48	7		5	26	218	...	...	...	...	37	181	15 0 0	15 0 0	
	6	170 171	—	1				1	1		...		...	...	1	...	...	
		Total of Class No. (1) ...	..	55	19	3	5	28	223		..	...	4	37	82	15 0 0	15 0 0	
	7	302	...	18	...	...	1	17	18	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	
	8	307	...	4	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	
	9	304	...	10	2	2	2	4	7	.	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	
2	10	376	...	9	3	3	.	3	7		...	...	4	...	3	...	...	
	11	377		1	1	...	..	...	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	
	12	317-318	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	13	306,309	...	5	...	2	1	2	6	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	
	14	325	..	64	2	11	31	20	121	...	...	1	12	60	48	...	...	
	15	328	...	7	...	2	4	1	7	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	
	16	324,330	..	31	2	6	13	10	48	...		...	8	33	7	...	...	
	17	363 364,366,367,369,370,372,373 ...	...	37	12	8	3	14	40	1	...	...	10	12	17	...	...	
	18	353,354		31	9	7	5	10	30	...	...	...	12	5	13	...	...	
	19	304 338	...	15	3	3	7	2	12	...	...	...	3	8	1	...	...	
		Total of class No. (2) ...		235	35	46	68	86	301	1	...	2	58	127	113	...	...	

																			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	20	395 ... —				1	...	...	—	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		612 8 0	121 0 0
	21	392,393 —				34	4	14	...	16	52	2	...	2	24	9	15		12,917 9 0	3,360 1 3
3	22	430—435				28	11	6	3	8	12	...	...	..	7	5	...		...	...
	23	428–429				25	6	5	7	7	39	.	...	...	10	18	11		...	...
	24	454—457 —				312	46	81	15	170	161	2	...	2	107	22	28		65,286 15 3	13,486 7 6
	25	311–421							..	...		..	—	...	...	...	...		...	...
		Total of class No. (3)				400	67	106	25	202	264	4	—	4	148	54	54		78,817 0 3	16,967 8 9
	26	342				16	5	3	..	8	18	...	...	...	7	...	11		...	...
	27	336				1	.	...	...	1	...	—	...	...	..	—	...		...	—
4	28	379 ... —				431	83	136	32	180	313	...	...		194	47	72		54,379 10 9	42,002 0 0
	29	406—409				41	3	19	4	15	36	...	...	...	20	6	10		17,050 2 0	13,950 11 0
	30	411				57	19	22	6	10	39	...	...	...	25	9	5		...	5,461 2 0
	31	420				29	11	4	4	10	21	...	...	...	5	5	11		...	...
		Total of class No. (4)				575	121	184	46	224	427	...	...	...	251	67	109		71,420 12 0	60,413 13 0
	32	279–280—285				2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...		...	...
	33	292–294				...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...
	34	109—110				25	7	14	3	1	24	...	...	...	18	5	1		...	...
	35	24 Cattle Trespass Act				48	16	14	5	13	53	...	...	...	23	12	18		...	...
5	36	21 Police Act				16	...	15	.	1	16	...	...	1	15	...	...		...	561 0 6
	37	5 Excise Act				2	...	2	...	...	4	...		..	4	...	...		...	...
	38	22 Criminal Tribes Act				145	22	58	4	61	109	...	...	.	72	24	13		...	...
	39	8 Gambling Act				2	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...		...	...
		Total of class No. (5)				240	46	106	12	76	213	-	...	1	139	41	32		...	...
	40	101 Railway Act				1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2		...	...
	41	120 ,, ...				5	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...		...	...
6	42	121 ,, ...				1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	.	1	...			...	
	43	126 ,, ...				1	..	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...		...	
	44	127 ,, ... 1 —				1	...	1	...	..	1	—	...	...	1	...	...		...	
	45	129 ,, ...				5	...	4	1	..	5	...	—	...	4	1			...	561 0 6
		Total of class No. (6)				14	1	11	1	1	14	...	...	...	11	1	2		...	...
	46	49 Post office Act				1	1	-	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...
		Grand Total				1,520	290	456	157	617	1,442	5	...	7	611	327	492		1,50,252 12 3	77,396 5 9

APPENDIX VII (*b*).

Statement showing the number of Crimes Committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Jodhpur State Courts during the 1927—28.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons app ehended including those pending from last year.	Name of persons Convicted.	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial		Remarks.			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Capital punishment.	Fine only	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Life Imprisonment.	Capital punishment.	Cases.	Persons.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous																					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Murder	6	30	36	6	26	48	20	...	6	8	2	3	...	1	20	13	.	5	..	...	1	2	5	6	2	...	...	...	3	10	10	
Dacoity	1	13	14	16	14	21	12	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	12	9	..	...	...	.	2	...	1	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Outlawry	...	11	11	...	11	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	2	..	...	..			...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
Highway Robbery ...	2	52	54	11	41	77	46	1	...	6	39	...	...	..	46	23	2	.	...	...	...	...	1	31	12	2	...	...	...	13	6	
Theft	14	300	314	258	294	473	296	2	43	13	187	...	10	41	296	148	2	.	48	27	27	23	23	36	20	20	21	...	...	23	27	
Criminal Breach of Trust	2	44	46	17	41	49	26	4	4	2	15	...	5	...	26	13	2	2	1	2	1	10	1	1	3	2	..	...	...	5	6	
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	1	15	16	7	12	21	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	8	6	..	.	.	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	
Abduction and kidnapping	2	37	39	34	33	72	26	2	1	20	3	...	..	...	26	31	2		...	1	2	5	8	7	1	1	1	...	...	6	13	
Rape	4	11	15	17	13	19	15	2	...	9	2	..	2	...	15	3		..	...	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	
Cattle lifting	6	120	126	88	112	169	94	1	7	5	71	...	9	1	94	39	2	3	2	7	4	46	3	22	..	...	...	...	...	14	31	
Cheating	4	31	35	29	28	45	10	...	2	2	4	...	2	...	10	20	...	.	3	...	...	3	1	1	..	...	...	...		7	15	

Misappropriation of Property.	...	11	11	18	10	17	2	...		...	1	...	1	...	2	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	3						
Hurt	66	772	838	457	765	1,946	144	1	1	45	30	...	67	...	144	1626	22	1	36	21	..	10	10	...		...	...	...	...	73	153					
Criminal Intimidation ...	3	174	177	29	131	421	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	288	13	-	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	46	114					
Receiving stolen property.	1	38	39	24	37	52	28	...	5	4	18	...	1	...	28	12	...	...	6	7	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12					
Causing Abortion ...	..	3	3	2	3	6	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	...		...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...					
Slavery	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	-	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...					
Injury to Property ...	10	146	156	11	141	382	30	...	...	5	16	...	9	...	30	258		..	2	15	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	94						
Impersonification ...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	-	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Assault	14	127	141	84	132	479	26	1	1	2	2	..	12	8	26	330	8	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	114					
Attempt to Commit Suicide	...	4	4	4	4	5	4	2	2	..	...	.	...	—	4	-	...	...	..	2	2	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	1					
Offences relating to Counterfeit Coins.	...	3	3	1	1	5	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	2	4						
Grievous Hurt ...	19	93	112	104	88	225	38	2	1	1	34	...	...	...	38	156	1	...	2	2	3	11	10	6	...	4	...	...	...	24	30					
Trespass	27	131	158	109	131	317	62	1	6	2	24	...	28	1	62	204	...	..	3	5	15	2	...	8	...	...	...		...	27	51					
Extortion	1	4	5	2	5	15	11	...	5	1	5	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Smuggling of Customs duty.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..					
Breach of Contract ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Unlawful Obstruction and Wrongful Restraint.	...	18	18	10	13	48	15	1	2	...	11	...	1	...	15	23	..		2	2	5	...	1	3	1	..	...	...	..	5	10					
Public Nuisance ...	...	5	5	...	5	12	12	...	...	...		...	1	11	12	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Defamation	5	34	39	21	35	96	4	...		...	-	...	1	3		80	1	1	..	-		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10					
Adultery	1	7	8	4	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6					
Gambling	...	3	3	7	3	16	13	...	...		...	...	12	1	13	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3					
Unlawful Assembly ...	..	13	13	3	12	75	7	...	2	4	1	..	...	...	7	68	.	...	..	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...					
Miscellaneous ...	45	667	712	459	657	1,472	588	115	158	89	110	..	87	29	588	607	16	5	156	29	86	63	82	48	7	...	1	...	...	55	256					
Total ...	234	2,918	3,152	1,932	2,805	6,607	1,551	131	253	218	587	3	255	104	1,551	3,990	71	18	267	125	159	196	159	177	51	32	23	...	3	347	977					

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jodhpur State during the year 1927-1928.

Name of Courts	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						
			Remaining at the end of the year.	*Brought to trial.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or reffered or transferred.	Died, escaped or insane.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by the Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Chief Court ...	12	14	15	10	1	...		...	27	26	...	..	18	...	...	8	
District and Sessions Court No: 1.	97	117	17	167	.	...	...	...	189	184	...	41	129	6	...	8	
„ „ „ No: 2.	55	36	3	46	.	9	...	...	153	58	...	15	25	8	...	10	
„ „ „ No: 3.	42	16	34	23		2	..	..	113	59	...	23	15	5	...	16	
Judicial Supdt. Malani ...	52	67	17	118	3	40	.	...	191	178	...	102	53	2	...	21	
„ „ „ Soiat ...	140	156	18	187	26	70	33	...	274	334	...	152	156	2	...	23	
„ „ „ Sambhar .	89	137	52	217	26	82	...	...	237	377	...	196	152	1	...	28	
„ „ „ Phalodi ...	106	83	21	120	52	54		...	252	247	...	93	48	5	...	101	
Kotwali	266	366	121	162	41	483	.	...	437	807	34	418	108	39	...	208	
Hakumats (21) ...	1,767	1,973	554	912	459	2,881	5	1	3,728	4,812	300	2,629	694	312	13	864	
Total ...	2,628	2,965	852	1,962	608	3,621	38	1	5,601	7,082	334	3,670	1,398	380	13	1,287	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Appellate Courts in Jodhpur State during the year 1927—28.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																Remarks.
		Applications Rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings Quashed		Referred		Further Enquiry, etc. Ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		*Modified.*		*Reversed.*										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Chief Court ...	1226	...	...	345	611	57	75	79	101	...	...	...	...	54	132	111	307	
Distt. and Sessions Court																		
„ No. 1 ...	70	...	...	40	34	10	6	40	25	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	3	
„ No. 2 ...	90	...	...	71	57	29	15	67	13	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	2	
No. 3 ...	76	...	...	44	30	34	24	36	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	
Total ...	1462	...	...	500	732	130	120	222	159	...	...	...	...	63	137	121	314	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and Value of Original Suits Filed and Disposed of during 1927—28.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during present year									Suits disposed of during present year.								Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights	Number of Suits under Rs. 100/-	Number of Suits above Rs. 100/- and under Rs. 500/-	Number of Suits above Rs. 500/- and under Rs. 1,000/-	Number of Suits above Rs. 1,000/- and under Rs. 5,000/-	Number of Suits above Rs. 5,000/-	Exparte.	Admitted and Compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration. Year.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25				
											Rs.													Rs.				
ict and Sessions irt No. 1 ...	114	127	73	78	187	205	60	86	127	119	235,865	13	45	20	...	...	...	35	10	6	9	...	71	228,086	1	5	4	
ict and Sessions rt No. 2 ...	128	181	128	110	256	291	75	157	181	134	3,120,021	19	58	33	...	...	...	45	13	12	18	..	127	412,774	1	6	17	
ict and Sessions art No. 3 ...	84	95	92	64	176	159	81	101	95	58	185,318	6	37	21	...	1	...	24	12	5	13	...	83	170,826	1	5	17	
cial Supd Malani ...	56	64	45	62	101	126	37	52	64	74	46,035	13	38	11	...	..	20	18	...	7	15	14	16	31,892	1	4	12	
,, Sojat ...	49	84	91	161	140	245	56	114	84	131	120,651	4	116	41	...	...	67	49	...	24	18	...	72	103,247	...	9	20	
,, Sambhar	30	39	60	145	90	184	51	108	39	76	119,795	33	84	28	...	...	35	49	..	15	15	31	47	91,459	...	6	25	
,, Phalodi.	115	95	71	117	186	212	91	87	95	125	98,125	9	80	28	..	..	34	46	.	13	18	16	40	113,688	...	11	25	
wali	164	314	337	207	501	521	187	144	314	377	5[illegible],165	4	193	10	...	156	37	..	.	30	19	9	86	41,850	.	6	23	
gana Courts (21)	1,492	2,800	6,463	6,121	7,955	8,921	5,155	6,217	2,800	2,704	720 897	60	5 708	353	3 679	1,980	49	...	...	1,355	1,507	339	3,016	675,050	..	3	27	
Total ...	2,232	3,799	7,360	7,065	9,592	10,864	5,793	7,006	3,799	3,798	4,705.872	161	6 359	545	3,679	2,137	242	266	35	1,467	1,632	409	3 558	1,866.782	1	...	2	

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and Results of Appeals in the Civil Suits during the year 1927-28.

TRIBUNALS.	OPENING BALANCE		FILED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING.		CLOSING BALANCE.		VALUE OF APPEALS FILED DURING.		HOW DISPOSED OF.								AVERAGE DURATION.			
													DECISIONS CONFIRMED.		DECISIONS REVERSED.		DECISIONS AMENDED		CASES REMANDED FOR RETRIAL		CASES COMPROMISED AND OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF			
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
																							Y. M D	Y. M. D.
Chief Court	331	193	481	679	812	872	619	694	193	178	2,49,933	57,934	387	382	125	150	32	119	65	32	10	11	2 9 20	0 4 4
District and Sessions Court No. 1	50	76	181	116	231	192	155	162	76	30	22,743	20,797	76	62	40	29	25	22	14	48	...	1	0 1 21	0 0 21
,, ,, ,, 2	52	43	126	70	178	113	135	104	43	9	20,210	16,055	93	52	22	19	5	7	15	26	...	..	..	0 3 8
,, ,, ,, 3	10	12	99	76	109	88	9[illegible]	83	12	5	14,942	17,356	44	18	19	12	5	9	12	11	17	33	0 1 14	0 2 2
Judicial Superintendent Mallani	16	31	88	84	104	115	73	86	31	29	7,713	7,124	39	47	25	15	1	7	8	17	...	..	0 4 15	0 5 3
,, ,, Sambhar	6	15	95	163	101	178	86	158	15	20	11,714	20,168	35	39	12	34	9	17	21	52	9	16	0 2 6	0 2 17
,, ,, Phalodi,	103	36	136	213	239	249	203	206	36	43	24,641	19,636	109	79	56	45	31	22	7	49	...	11	0 3 17	0 5 3
,, ,, Sojat ...	57	91	257	332	314	423	223	291	91	132	20,762	32,528	112	131	38	54	21	36	52	70	...	...	0 3 11	0 3 10
Total ...	625	497	1,463	1,733	2,088	2,230	1,591	1,784	497	446	3,72,158	1,90,998	895	810	337	358	129	239	194	305	36	72	0 6 18	0 3 8

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for Execution of Decrees during the year 1927-28.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications Brought to the Register.			Total			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.				Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Below 6 months.	Above 6 and below 12 months	Above 12 and below 18 months	Above 18 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Rs			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.					
Dist. and Sessions Courts																				
" " No. 1	119	148	4,28,362	147	97	3,25,144	266	245	7 53,506	118	139	3,67,481	148	106	3,86,025	29	10	37	30	
" " No. 2	145	180	6,75,466	148	116	5,99,632	293	296	12,75,098	113	146	4,67,870	180	150	8,07,228	50	17	54	29	
" " No 3	68	75	3,38,989	84	79	2,19,738	152	154	5,58,727	77	76	2,72,663	75	78	2,86,064	19	24	23	12	
Judicial Superintendent, Malani	33	85	67,566	138	90	77,818	176	175	1,45,384	91	85	66,845	85	90	78,539	14	35	12	29	
" " Sojat	40	80	63,576	94	141	1,05,201	134	221	1,68,777	54	112	89,420	80	109	79,357	33	50	23	3	
" " Sambhar	21	33	23,994	70	161	2,06,920	91	194	2,30,914	58	113	1,35 734	33	81	95,180	40	33	8	...	
" Phalodi	23	52	46,956	110	135	1,29,829	133	187	1,76,785	81	88	72,570	52	99	1,04,215	30	43	26	...	
" Kotwali	208	252	15,509	422	305	39,480	630	557	54,989	378	363	26,0.8	252	194	28,971	89	69	17	19	
Munsifs	976	1,599	2,37,385	4,905	3,745	4,25,883	5,881	5,344	6,63,268	4,282	3,906	4,85,539	1,599	1,438	1,77,729	782	368	164	124	
Total ...	1,638	1,504	18,97,803	6,118	4,869	21,29,645	7,756	7,373	40,27,448	5,252	5,028	19,84,140	2,504	2,345	10,43,308	1,086	649	364	246	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of Prisoners Confined in the Jodhpur Central Jail during 1927—28.

Station.	No. of Prison.	No. of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year *i. e.* 30-9-1928.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of detention of an Under-trial prisoner.	Mortality among Convicts during 1927-28.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year *i. e.* on 30-9-27.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.					
									Rs. a. p.			
Jodhpur ...	1 only	706	966	1,900	1,672	728·40	660·87	666	1,04,140 0 0	1 month and 23 days.	11+3 lunatics.	

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of Documents in the Jodhpur State during the year 1927-28.

Description.	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents registered.										Total number of documents registered		Value of Documents registered		Documents of which registration was refused		Documents remained pending & unregistered		Remarks
			Mortgage		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	
																Rs a p					
idar	1,136	1,234	471	493	154	219	39	40	209	209	253	251	1,126	1,212	17,23,813	19,47, 87 10 6	5	15	16	23	
akumats	1,604	1,952	358	352	371	424	43	66	484	678	280	369	1 542	1 889	20,69,511	16,58,750 8 0	65	49	13	27	
Total ...	2,740	3,186	829	845	525	643	82	106	693	887	539	620	2,668	3,101	37 93,324	36,06,038 2 6	70	64	29	57	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Registration Department during the year 1927—28.

Description.	Past Year.			Present Year.			Remarks.
	Number of documents Registered.	Value of Property.	Fees Realised.	Number of documents Registered.	Value of Property.	Fees Realised.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs as. p.	Rs.	
Sadar ...	1,126	17,23,813	7,397	1,212	19,47,287 10 6	7,964	
Hakumats ...	1,542	20,69,511	8,818	1,889	16,58,750 8 0	10,234	
Total ...	2,668	37,93,324	16,215	3,101	36,06,038 2 6	18,198	
Expenditure ...	...	...	3,411	...	...	3,353	
Net Revenue ...	...	...	12,804	...	...	14,845	

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the Cropped area in Bighas of the Khalsa villages during the year 1927-1928.

Serial number.	District	Sawnu Crop										Unalu Crop					Remarks.
		Bajri.	Jawar.	Moth.	Mung.	Gawar.	Til.	Cotton.	Maize.	Others.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Bali	33,912	3,154	176	847	2,742	13,204	3,911	13,214	4,381	75,541	8,532	10,763	157	10,343	29,795	
2	Bilara	24,912	23,214	7,223	661	2,954	6,311	2,721	407	1,804	70,207	19,313	901	1,571	11,532	33,317	
3	Desuri	2,181	6,161	419	2,085	811	3,181	3,113	8,653	1,148	27,752	4,192	1,984	541	2,934	9,651	
4	Didwana	81,431	3,983	38,734	4,881	12,186	33	...		25	1,41,273	37	503	...	52	592	
5	Jaswantgarh	71,884	22	38	1,625	12,213	10,194	507	32	7,147	1,03,662	5,375	...	...	211	5,586	
6	Jalore	32,185	..	...	74	13,168	2,182	348	81	536	48,574	4,341	471	81	1,513	6,406	
7	Jaitaran	21,334	12,763	683	104	736	13,452	2,641	704	721	53,138	5,215	34	2,963	4,867	13,079	
8	Jodhpur	1,17,996	38,672	12,162	619	9,874	4,917	421	1,682	3,495	1,89,008	12,394	1,007	2,746	12,491	28,638	
9	Barmer	31,567	...	..	..	2,661	...	121	..	...	33,749	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Merta	64,974	64,174	24,771	1,232	8,894	35,184	2,637	1,351	524	2,03,741	28,541	1,947	12,184	3,832	46,504	
11	Nagore	1,89,123	79,741	33,231	154	15,713	33,215	24	75	531	3,51,807	161	...	1,232	575	1,968	
12	Pachpadra	11,384	2,258	141	...	1,551	141	...	...	23	15,498	1,984	...	...	8	1,992	
13	Pali	13,174	13,818	43	76	2,413	12,178	3,987	736	681	47,106	15,684	2,011	364	197	18,256	
14	Parbatsar	23,575	3,994	13,814	827	1,643	1,253	1,268	611	261	47,246	992	3,121	...	989	5,102	
15	Phalodi	78,425	6,581	1,871	54	7,823	377	...		188	95,319	121	...	...	29	150	
16	Sambhar	9,387	1,514	7,213	491	836	...	781	1,058	401	21,681	261	882	104	891	2,138	
17	Sanchore	42,378	1,362	3,145	615	13,584	411	14	...	36	61,545	913	13	...	54	980	
18	Sheo	14,485	24	31	88	1,351	3,127	...	...	...	19,100	114	...	...	..	114	
19	Shergarh	6,162	...	927	...	2,321			...	...	9,410	...	.	...	...		
20	Siwana	22,914	127	346	43	1,342	491	581	..	39	25,883	2,425	22	87	49	2,583	
21	Sojat	11,425	13,294	177	441	13	6,325	3,982	4,547	1,226	41,430	18,213	2,527	591	3,361	24,692	
	Total ..	9,04,808	2,74,856	1,45,145	14,917	1,14,229	1,46,206	27,057	33,151	23,167	16,83,536	1,28,808	26,186	22,621	53,928	2,31,543	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing Live Stock, Ploughs, Carts, etc. in Khalsa villages during 1926-27.

Serial No.	District.	Bull and Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Young stock (calves and Buffallo calves).	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and Ponies.	Mules and Donkeys	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Remarks.
				Bull.	Cows.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bali	9,685	10,912	144	5,154	13,185	20,284	35,565	288	1,048	345	3,559	2,364	
2	Bilara	1,895	9,584	156	1,696	9,598	33,674	13 994	134	454	147	3,063	1,368	
3	Desuri	1,715	1,641	158	601	2,712	5,104	6,728	21	253	21	1,253	121	
4	Didwana	4,286	10,195	131	548	6,912	10,678	7,395	26	166	841	2 638	1,021	
5	Jaswantpura	5,794	8,104	185	1,874	5,411	14,103	21,014	154	253	706	2,025	991	
6	Jalore	4,884	5,771	45	1,106	5 501	10,114	12,512	83	324	251	4,054	1,037	
7	Jaitaran	5,210	12,128	751	1,475	8,811	39,928	25,815	184	875	201	39 068	711	
8	Jodhpur	13,321	20,885	314	2,068	17,885	56,595	32,812	412	1,641	8,191	11,098	3,318	
9	Mallani	191	497	4	2	551	1,671	2,821	4	14	284	314	7	
10	Merta	12,214	25,912	501	3,178	20,194	78,341	24,215	33	963	591	10,224	2,748	
11	Nagore	12,512	20,974	233	1,936	16,311	97,678	22,912	126	523	1,501	7,029	3,901	
12	Pachpadra	1,201	2,281	32	324	971	6,885	4.295	8	313	44	469	264	
13	Pali	6,485	10,972	211	2,225	10,315	35 592	21,314	206	396	138	2,597	1,341	
14	Parbatsar	3,321	8,225	113	988	5,948	13,515	12,912	42	384	298	1,781	588	
15	Phalodi	7,831	10,972	68	314	7,341	18,321	6.245	44	143	1,911	1,835	1,211	
16	Sambhar	2,181	4,241	176	674	4 651	4,581	5,895	17	263	458	1,029	417	
17	Sanchore	1,791	3,122	29	715	2,991	3,415	2,912	23	17	336	943	388	
18	Sheo	2,671	4,115	14	84	1,748	5,414	3.528	43	274	221	746	261	
19	Shergarh	545	1,272	24	123	988	982	2,518	6	41	551	798	48	
20	Siwana	1,299	1,275	118	285	1.521	3,915	5,512	7	86	266	799	287	
21	Sojat	9,491	12,918	731	2,875	13,812	38 882	23,915	204	899	351	4 387	1,215	
	Total ...	1,08,523	1,85,996	4,139	28,245	1,57,357	4,94,672	2,94,829	2,065	9,330	11,353	99,689	23,557	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement showing Rainfall in the Jodhpur State during the year 1927-28.

Pargana.	October 1927.		November 1927		December 1927.		January 1928.		February 1928		March 1928.		April 1928		May 1928.		June 1928		July 1928.		August 1928.		September 1928		Total,		Total of the last year.	
	Inch.	cts	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts	Inch	cts.	Inch.	cts	Inch.	cts,	Inch.	cts	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts	Inch	cts.	Inch.	cts.
Bali	1	06				86						21						73	6	94	9	44	1	49	20	73	36	23
Barmer				20	1	13													2	01	4	19		12	7	65	11	93
Bilara						65											1	55	8	48	13	19	3	14	27	01	18	51
Desuri		68			1							5				48		91	7	18	11	11	1	28	22	11	36	68
Didwana						91		18										33	5	33	10	08			17	21	11	38
Jaitaran						31												42	4	17	7	98		49	13	17	22	42
Jalore		47				64						16						14	7	86	2	96		36	11	59	17	26
Jaswantpura	1	02				83												50	2	97	6	10	1	41	12	83	31	70
Jodhpur		24				62													3	70	6	84	1	20	12	60	17	01
Merta				13		77									3	05		78	11	83	15	12		20	31	88	22	26
Nagour					1	35						17					2	36	4	35	7	90	2	91	19	04	11	73
Pachpadra						53												46	3	06	2	16	3	66	9	87	17	36
Pali		44				63									2	30		77	4	44	7	61		30	16	15	11	95
Parbatsar		39		15	1	19												22	1	71	2	81		32	5	74	7	29
Phalodi						68																						
Sambhar					1	24											1	10	9	01	7	10	1	18	20	53	23	51
Sanchor						50													3	09	4	90		82	9	31	21	57
Sheo						30													1	86	1	36		93	4	45	10	02
Shergarh						82										17		20	3	50	4	84	1	22	10	77	13	97
Siwana		15				88												28	3	16	3	93	1	75	10	15	21	60
Sojat		45				75											1	95	9	25	16	84	2	70	31	94	30	15

xxxv

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing the Rates of Food-grains during the year 1927-28 (Jodhpur weight.)

Food Grains.	October 1927.		November 1927.		December 1927.		January 1928.		February 1928.		March 1928.		April 1928.		May 1928.		June 1928		July 1928.		August 1928.		September 1928.		Average 27-28.		Average 27-28.		Remarks.
	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch	Sr.	Ch	Sr	Ch.	Sr.	Ch	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch	Sr.	Ch	Sr.	Ch,	
Wheat	6	¼	6	3¾	6	10¼	7	1½	7	3¼	7	6½	7	2¼	6	12½	6	8¼	6	7	6	8¾	6	9½	6	14¼	6	1½	
Barley	8	8	8	0	9	5½	9	1	9	½	9	5	9	12	8	9¼	8	7	8	9	8	14½	8	7	8	13¼	8	6	
Jawar	7	12½	8	4	7	12½	8	6	8	9½	8	8	8	14	8	7½	8	6½	7	10½	7	12½	7	8¾	8	1¾	9	12	
Gram	7	7	7	13½	8	½	8	8¾	8	13½	9	6	9	11¼	8	6¾	8	13½	8	7	8	3½	7	9¾	8	7¼	8	12	
Bajra	6	13½	6	8	6	11	7	6½	7	12¼	8	½	8	3	7	14	7	8¼	7	2¼	7	6	7	8¼	7	6½	8	10	
Moth	7	13¼	8	3¼	8	10¼	8	15½	9	10	10	6½	10	3	10	7½	9	7¾	8	8¾	8	5½	9	4¼	9	1¼	10	2	
Moong	4	9¼	4	15¾	5	6¾	5	8	5	12	6	5¼	6	1¼	5	14	5	4¾	4	15½	4	9	4	15½	5	5¾	6	3½	
Maize	7	8	7	12¾	7	12	...		7	12	8	10	...		9	10	...		...		...		...		8	2½	9	10	

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Paved, Metalled and Unmetalled Roads in the Jodhpur State during the year 1927-28.

Names of Roads.	Length in miles 1927-28.
1. Jodhpur City Paved Roads	11·47 Miles.
2. Jodhpur City Environ Roads ...	83·50 „
3, Grand Trunk Road	104·50 „
4. Sojat to Sojat Road	7·00 „
5. Narainpura-Kuchaman Road	4·00 „
6, Bar-Nimaj Road (State portion) ...	1·12 „
7. Jodhpur-Pali Road	45·00 „
8. Erinpura Cart Road	5·50 „
9. Palri Road	4·50 „
10. Sanderao-Bali-Falna Road	3·00 „
11. Didwana Road	0·25 „
12. Nagour Road	0·15 „
13. Merta City Road	0·31 „

APPENDIX XXI.

List of principal items of Capital Expenditure incurred on the Jodhpur Railway during the year 1927—28.

Name of Work.	Amount
	Rs.
1. Degana Yard Remodelling	51,845
2. Goods shed and siding Narainpura	10,981
3. Lengthening station yards and rodding at Makrana, Borawar, Jalsu and Khedali.	30,959
4. Warners and Inter-locking Kuchaman Road-Merta Road ...	21,533
5. Relaying 33 miles on Degana Sujangarh from mile 62 to 85 with 50 lbs. old material.	55,858
6. Extending sidings and installing weigh bridge Badwasi ...	18,078
7. Extending siding and Platforms accommodation at Gotan ...	16,549
8. Remodelling Luni Yard	17,758
9. 4th line Pipar Road	6,654
10. Marshalling Yard Luni Junction	38,060
11. Quarters Central Section	8,742
12. Raised platform Marwar Junction	5,117
13. New Station Building Luni Junction	21,881
14. Watering arrangements Luni Junction	11,704
14.a. Casual renewals of wooden deodar sleepers on J. Railway and wholesale renewals of steel sleepers between Jodhpur and Luni Junction.	1,11,021
15. Additions and improvement to Bungalow No. L/36 at Jodhpur ...	5,954
16. Quarters on Jodhpur Section	25,382
17. Reclaiming water at Running Shed, Jodhpur	6,108
18. Extension to General Offices, Jodhpur	12,019
19. Extension and addition to Stores Office at Jodhpur ...	8,038
20. Miscellaneous works in workshops	7,577
21. Drawing office	9,520
22. New Weigh-bridge at Jodhpur	26,734
23. Scrap Sale enclosure and Siding in Stores Yard Jodhpur ...	5,667
23.a. Water supply at Samdari	14,206

APPENDIX XXI—(*continued.*)

Name of Work.	Amount.
	Rs.
24. Additional water supply Barmer	34,476
25. Culverts between Balotra and Gole	7,689
26. Relaying 30 miles West of Luni Junction ...	1,67,980
27. Goods Siding Samdari	5,543
28. Quarters on Western Section	6,992
29. Extension to combined station building Dudia, Ati Mallani and Khadeen.	5,196
30. Extending Samdari Station building	5,722
31. Water softener Balotra	25,949
32. Fitting warner signals Luni-Barmer	26,161
33. Regrading on Western District	11,912
34. Relaying 33 miles from mile 205 to 238 West of Luni Junction with 60 lbs.	4,05,102
35. Ballast Crusher Budget, 1926-27	9,792
36. Train control	7,611
II. Machinery.	
37. Electrification of 2 Cranes in Erecting shop	13,160
38. Engine Tyre boring Machine	33,000
39. Electrification of machines	5,818
40. Piston Value grinding machine	10,414
41. Switch gear for Workshop sub-station	8,597
III. Rolling Stock.	
42. Purchasing 3 Locomotives and Tenders Mikado Type ...	2,34,069
43. Fitting 51 M. MS. P. and SP. Engines with head lights ...	28,603
44. 2 MS. and SP.	30,263
45. 2 P. or M. (1)	13,550
46. 20 B. Ts. (7)	1,24,021
47. 8 B. T. L. Gs.	74,243
48. 2 E. E. C.	15,650

APPENDIX XXI—(*continued.*)

Name of Work.	Amount.
	Rs.
III. Rolling Stock—(continued.)	
49. 2 B. Cs. with dynamos	61,763
50. 1 O. C.	13,778
51. 3 B. T. L. G. Es.	55,518
52. 1 B. I. T.	18,845
53. 1 B. R. C.	35,491
54. 2 B. C. I. Ts.	47,049
55. Vacuum breaking J. Railway Coaching Stock	29,032
56. Adding dynamos and cells to certain coaches	20,700
57. Converting T. No. 0139 to Loco Rest Van	8,302
58. Replacing 2 Ts. with 1 B. T.	12,903
59. 150 M A. 1 type wagons	18,036
60. 2 Four wheeler Old Tanks	13,195
61. 3 Bogie Running Water Tanks	48,886
62. Lengthening 10 B. Ws.	5,886
IV. Lines under Construction.	
63. Extension to Sursagar line	9,992
64. Samdari-Bhinmal Project	4,18,518
65. Conversion of Pipar Bilara Light Railway to Metre Guage	1,02,907
66. Construction of Makrana Parbatsar Line	3,15,536

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing changes in the Customs Tariff during the year 1926—27.

Serial No.	ITEMS.	Class.	DUTY. ORIGINAL. Per.	ORIGINAL. Amount.	MODIFIED Amount.	REMARKS.
				Rs a p	Rs. a p	
1	Bones	Export ...	Md.	0 4 0	0 4 0	The export duty on bones was ordered to be charged on the carrying capacity of the wagon instead of weight charged for by Jodhpur Railway as has temporarily been allowed from 13-12-1926.
2	Timber ...	Import ...	Md	0 6 0	0 6 0	The import duty on timber when levied on wagon-loads was to be realised on he minimum carrying capacity calculated for the purpose of charging Railway freight minus 18% on any of the two different guages instead of full capacity weight of the wagon.
3	Exciseable articles.	,,	...	...	...	The penalty of -/8/ was to be charged for non-production of an Excise Pass for any excisable articles taken by license holders from one place to another in Marwar when the article exceeded the limit of private possessions as allowed by Excise Regulations.
4	Motors and Lorries	,,	Cent.	0 5 0	0 5 0	Half the amount of customs duty was to be charged on Motors and Lorries imported in future for plying on h re in Marwar instead of full exemption as was previously given to license-holders.
5	Lime (Kali) ...	Export ...	Md	...	0 2 0	Duty on lime was formerly credited to the Mining Deptt. and included in Royalty but has now been ordered to be credited to the Customs Depa tment.
	,, (Chuna) ...	,,	,,	...	0 0 6	
						Customs duty export duty on Kali lime and its maundage fixed as under and 10 % of deduction was to be allowed in weight
5	Lime (Chuna) ...	Export ...	Md.	...	0 0 6	Carrying capacity. Export Duty. 404 Mds. Rs. 36 0 0 394 ,, ,, 35 0 0 374 ,, ,, 33 8 0 272 ,, ,, 25 0 0 200 ,, ,, 18 0 0
6	Grease ...	Import ...	Md.	...	1 4 0	Lubricating oil was chargeable, grease was therefore made dutiable.
7	Mohwa ...	Import	Md.	1 4 0	0 8 0	Duty reduced and made compatible with other ordinary articles on its intrinsic value.
8	Wool	Export ...	Md.	1 4 0	1 4 0	In case where any foreign wool in transit wa first booked to any station in Marwar and then stocked and cleaned, duty on 5 srs. per Md. was being charged while no duty on 5 srs. per Md. on consignments under transit was levied on wool thus stocked but declared to be exported uncleaned. However, in case of foreign wool coming by road into Marwar and stocked before being booked, was not to be taxed, provided the period for storing did not exceed one month and, provided it was not cleaned.
9	Fuller's Earth ...	Export ...	Md.	0 1 0	0 0 3	Duty on Fuller's Earth was reduced from one to quarter anna and the Mining contractors who used to pay customs duty according to their then existing terms of contract were exempted when Gunga) earth (an inferior Fuller's earth and other clays which are being

APPENDIX XXIII.

Budget and Actuals 1927-28—Revenue and Service Heads.

No.	HEADS.	REVENUE. Budget 1927-28.	REVENUE. Actuals, 1927-28	HEADS	EXPENDITURE. Budget 1927-28.	EXPENDITURE. Actuals, 1927-28.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
I	Land Revenue	17,25,500	18,00,258	1 Land Revenue	3,13,000	2,05,638	
II	Excise and Salt	13,82,000	16,34,471	2 Excise and Salt	84,500	64,829	
III	Customs	22,45,100	25,61,927	3 Customs	2,60,330	2,43,224	
IV	Stamps and Registration	2 70,300	2,85,272	4 Stamps and Registration	33,800	23,434	
V	Tribute	7,50,000	9,09,422	5 Tribute	19,400	16,424	
VI	Stationery and Printing	1,29,900	1,12,115	6 Stationery and Printing	1,52,200	1,25,561	
VII	Mines	1,20,800	1,08,611	7 Mines	7,500	4,666	
VIII	Forest	1,07,600	1,20,417	8 Forest	82,500	71,907	
IX	Prisons	34,800	38,082	9 Prisons	1,23 780	1,04,140	
X	Law and Justice	52,000	61,492	10 Law and Justice	1,71,930	1,56,797	
XI	Medical	11,000	16,214	11 Medical	3,83,480	3,30,483	
XII	Police	4,900	7,868	12 Police	8,78,210	8,14,549	
XIII	Education	3,000	7,866	13 Education	5,23,010	4,10,975	
XIV	Military	1,30,800	1,33,521	14 Military	15,42,100	14,11,037	
XV	Electrical and Mechanical...	4,01,800	4,62,404	15 Electrical and Mechanical	4,49,380	3,48,860	
XVI	P. W. D.	1,71,800	2,10,655	16 P. W. D	7,01,450	6,65,929	
XVII	Hakumats	3,50,000	4,09,452	17 Hakumats	2,89,730	2,54,189	
XVIII	Minor Departments	1,68,350	1,56,117	18 Minor Departments	13,42,100	11,84,016	
XIX	Interest, Exchange and Discount	13,56,100	13,76,129	19 Interest, Exchange and Discount	1,37,700	1,35,985	
XX	Treaties	10,08,400	10,20,945	20 Treaties	2,23,000	2,23,000	
XXI	Railways (Net Earnings)	12,95,400	20,52,903	21 General Administration	5,22,140	4,94,161	
XXII	Miscellaneous	66,050	1,49,386	22 Civil List	12,00,000	13,63,552	
				23 Pension, compensation and allowances	8,27 500	7,36,170	
				24 Refunds of Revenue	43,200	1,15,933	
				25 Miscellaneous	9,41,700	10,15,530	
	Total. ...	1,17,90,600	1,36,35,527	Total ...	1,12,31,640	1,05,20,989	
	Balance Deficit	...	...	Balance Surplus	5,58,960	31,14,538	
	Total ...	1,17,90,600	1,36,35,527	Total ...	1,17,90,600	1,36,35,527	

APPENDIX XXIII—(*continued.*)

Debt Heads.

Heads.	Receipts 1927-28.		Expenditure 1927-28	
	Budget.	Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Deposits ...	18,45,000	20,65,874	15,45,000	15,59,423
(*b*) Advances ...	1,60,000	1,33,060	1,60,000	1,75,348
(*c*) Remittances ...	1,91,05,000	1,92,93,260	1,90,55,000	1,96,69,955
(*d*) Loans ...	1,95,000	1,62,419	50,000	550
(*e*) Suspense ...	37,26,100	37,59,409	37,97,600	34,68,130
Total ...	2,50,31,100	2,54,14,022	2,46,07,600	2,48,73,406
Net figures ..	4,23,500	5,40,616	...	...

Investment.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	1927-28.		1927-28.	
	Budget.	Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Investments ...	13,82,300	13,82,275	...	5,67,964
Net Investments made or realized.	...	...	13,82,300	8,14,311
Total ...	13,82,300	13,82,275	13,82,300	13,82,275

APPENDIX XXIII—(*continued.*)

Capital Budget—(*contd.*)

Heads.	1927-28.	
	Budget.	Actuals.
1. JODHPUR RAILWAY—	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Open Line—		
(1) Preliminary Charges. ...	...	...
(2) Purchase of land ...	1,800	2,262
(3) Formation ...	27,600	26,765
(4) Bridge work ...	8,500	8,459
(5) Fencing ...	4,700	4,603
(6) Telegraph ...	8,000	7,611
(7) Ballast and Permanent way ...	6,70,200	8,13,098
(8) Stations and Buildings ...	4,72,200	4,66,542
(9) Plant ...	1,22,300	87,537
(10) Lines, etc. ...	...	...
(11) Rolling Stock ...	9,25,500	2,47,709
(12) General charges ...	...	...
Total ...	22,40,800	16,64,586
(b) Line under construction—		
(1) Preliminary charges ...	6,500	6,496
(2) Purchase of land ...	500	500
(3) Formation ...	1,53,300	1,53,300
(4) Bridge work ...	2,79,600	3,44,607
(5) Fencing ...	1,400	1,418
(6) Electric Telegraph ...	200	195
(7) Ballast and Permanent Way ...	2,96,300	2,96,490
(8) Stations and Buildings ...	38,100	38,056
(9) Plant ...	26,400	26,345
(10) Rolling Stock ...	...	—52,493
(11) General charges ...	32,000	32,039
Total ...	8,34,300	8,46,953
Total Jodhpur Railway ...	30,75,100	25,11,539

APPENDIX XXIII—(*continued.*)

Capital Budget.

Heads.	1927-28.	
	Budget.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
2. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—		
(1) Buildings ...	11,48,100	9,47,313
(2) Communications ...	71,000	48,910
(3) Irrigation ...	92,000	80,309
(4) Water Supply ...	24,000	19,086
Total ...	13,35,100	10,95,618
3. ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL—		
(1) Electric Section ...	2,63,700	2,13,451
(2) Mechanical Section ...	2,000	66
(3) Water Works Section ...	53,110	37,363
(4) Telephone Section ...	4,500	2,923
(5) Conservancy Section ...	33,600	22,032
Total ...	3,56,910	2,75,835
4. GARDENS—		
(1) Balsamand Garden ...	65,100	65,950
(2) Raikabagh „ ...	3,600	1,403
(3) Mandore „ ...	2,700	943
(4) Ooty „ ...	1,100	848
(5) General ...	...	...
Total ...	72,500	69,144
5. MOTOR GARAGE—		
(1) Purchase of Cars ...	1,37,000	1,36,692
(2) Construction of Cars ...	2,500	2,529
Total ...	1,39,500	1,39,221
Total Capital ...	49,79,110	40,91,357

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement of Medical relief afforded to the Jodhpur State during the year 1927-1928 (from 1st October 1927 to 30th September 1928).

Serial No	Names of Dispensaries and Hospitals.	Number of Patients treated		Result of indoor patients treated					Daily average of In-door and Out-door Patents.	Operations.		Expenditure			Remarks
		Out-door	In-door	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged	Died.	Remaining.		Major.	Minor	Rs	as	p.	
1	Hewson Hospital	51,612	1,935	1,029	549	167	89	101	531·85	1,983	1,890	80,974	15	6	
2	1st Branch Dispy.	25,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	203 60	22	911	3,572	3	11	
3	2nd Branch ,,	13,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 60	80	695	1,832	7	6	
4	Nagour ...	11,433	88	83	3	1	1	...	98·24	59	933	2 297	3	6	
5	Pali ...	19,610	98	72	11	9	1	5	138 95	176	885	2,887	1	8	
6	Balotra ...	9 184	46	26	15	3	1	1	80·71	36	393	2,140	15	7	
7	Jalore ...	10,209	46	29	11	5	...	1	66 84	20	314	1,881	2	7	
8	Merta City ...	13,213	102	66	26	5	2	3	103·56	56	884	2,021	5	4	
9	Didwana ...	5,848	11	7	...	2	2	...	46·42	16	139	2,498	15	10	
10	Bilara ...	8,937	60	34	22	2	1	1	60·40	16	389	2,140	3	11	
11	Nawa ...	6,098	71	37	23	6	...	5	46·52	20	195	2,365	3	3	
12	Bhinmal ...	10,107	37	28	4	1	2	2	70·80	8	286	1,890	7	5	
13	Barmer ...	19,283	146	84	55	5	1	1	113·38	106	287	3,315	11	7	
14	Phalodi ...	8,429	49	34	10	3	1	1	96 03	20	294	2,376	10	10	
15	Bali ...	12,102	134	113	12	6	1	2	95·44	68	694	3,312	5	3	
16	J. Ry. Dispy. Jodhpur	17,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	141·19	41	307	3,381	7	9	
17	,, ,, Merta Road	5,493	45	32	8	5	...	...	43·15	26	244	2,195	4	...	
18	Sojat Dispy ...	12,838	47	34	9	3	1	...	113·40	55	600	2,371	6	6	
19	Sanchore Dispy. ...	10,387	53	43	3	4	...	3	30·23	17	277	2,367	2	...	
20	Desuri ,, ...	4,202	11	9	2	...	...	...	35·95	3	138	2,267	...	...	
21	Police Hospital ...	3,778	91	83	3	4	...	1	23·43	..	90	1,091	13	6	
22	J Ry. Dispy. Luni Jn. ...	3,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 19	26	109	1 646	14	7	
23	J Ry. Dispy. Mirpur Khas ...	3,517	29	27	...	...	1	1	45·04	...	143	2,530	8	...	
24	Jaswant Female Hospital ...	13,258	710	636	26	11	4	33	130·96	123	576	18,436	8	6	
	Total ...	3,01,729	3,809	2,506	792	242	108	161	2,467,88	2,986	11,763	1,50,795	2	6	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the Educational Institutions maintained by the Jodhpur State during 1927—28.

Number of Institutions.		Description.	No. of Pupils on Rolls on 30th September.		Daily average attendance.		Remarks.
926-27.	1927-28.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
		Boys.					
1	1	Jaswant College	138	124	127	116	
2	2	High Schools	771	698	717	679	
5	5	Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools	414	382	351	344	
7	7	Vernacular Middle Schools	820	998	627	741	
15	15	Vernacular Primary Schools	1,204	1,353	881	1,012	
84	107	Vernacular Lower Primary Schools	3,987	6,002	3,046	4,315	
2	2	Technical School	45	52	41	47	
1	1	Oriental School	45	32	22	30	
		Girls.					
1	1	Lower Middle School	158	169	139	160	
2	2	Lower Primary Schools	182	241	150	209	
120	143	Total ...	7,764	10,051	6,101	7,653	

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Direction	54,449
Anglo-Vernacular Education	1,03,574
Vernacular Education ...	1,18,509
Female „ ...	14,549
Grants-in-aid ...	31,838
Rajput Schools ...	84,475
Jodhpur House Mayo College	3,581
Total ...	4,10,975